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MODERN SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TYNDALL AND HIS CRITICS—SHAM SCIENCE—TRIVIAL TOPICS—THE CLERGY AND THE MEETINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

The meeting of the British Association at Belfast, which has just closed, has made more noise than usual, chiefly on account of Prof. Tyndall's opening address. It has of course everywhere been read with deep interest, but I do not think that it has produced quite as much consternation as some of the reverend gentlemen who have been declaiming against it appear to imagine. The truth is that most people were quite prepared to find the development theory, which had so far been established by Darwin, carried out to the fullest extent; and if most clergymen did not pass their time in such an odd kind of isolated life—in the world, yet out of it—they would have discovered it long ago. There is a very general impression that Dr. Tyndall made a mistake in giving to his address the appearance of an attack on the current theology of the day. The old notion of the perpetual and direct interference of the Deity in all the operations of nature has been pretty well abandoned ever since geology exploded the old delusion that the rocks were provided with ready-made fossils at the first creation of the earth. If the principle of development, in however limited a degree, be once admitted, the subsequent extension of the principle cannot make any difference as regards theological speculations. The drift of criticism on Prof. Tyndall's address is that it displays rather literary cleverness than scientific depth, and that it would have been better it, speaking as a man of science to an association for "the advancement of science," he had confined himself to his proper ground. The great scientific disclosure of his speech was nothing but a purely dogmatic assertion, to which he did not condescend to add a single syllable of argument or demonstration. There is also, I find, a good deal of doubt as to whether Prof. Tyndall meant to say that matter was not only the origin of all things, but that it originated itself. His address was evidently worded with elaborate care and precision, but on this point it is somewhat vague, and it may be supposed that it is purposely so. He attributes to matter "the promise and potency of every form and quality of life;" but he adds that "the materialism here enunciated may be different from what you suppose;" that "the whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a power absolutely inscrutable to the intellect of man," and that, "considered fundamentally, it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past." In these last passages he is referring to Mr. Herbert Spencer's views, and it is not quite clear how far he adopts them. Those who know Dr. Tyndall intimately would probably say that he is content to go only as far as science will carry him, and that, as it stops short at matter, he stops there, too. But his formal language certainly does not seem to justify the interpretation which has been put upon it—that he denies the existence of a necessity for a Divine Creator. His extremely guarded language, for, with all its apparent boldness, it is carefully qualified, scarcely goes beyond saying that the existence of a Deity cannot be scientifically proved from the study of nature. It was expected that he would, perhaps, throw some further light on this point in his final speech at the close of the meeting. but he prefers to leave his statement as originally put forth.

SHAM SCIENCE.

At the recent sittings of the British Association there was noticeable a lamentable and discreditable abuse of this word "science." Sir George Campbell, who is best known as an able and vigorous Indian administrator, and who seems to think that the English should be managed in the same way as Hindoos, read a paper on the Land laws, advocating a system of tenant right of the largest kind. He did not explain why this method of enabling a tenant to acquire proprietorial rights should be limited to agriculturists, or why a shopkeeper or manufacturer should not be equally entitled to make his premises his own in the same cheap and simple fashion. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of Sir George's advice, it is clearly ridiculous to call it science. Else, where can science be said to begin or to end? Among other papers which were read for the so-called "advancement of science" was one on "The Origin of the Moral Idea," which, the author contended, was first inspired by fear of retribution. There was also a paper on the increase of drunkenness among the working-classes, and Mrs. Lewis, a sister of Mr. John Bright, contributed to the course of science the observation that "when ladies went shopping they were often much exhausted, and went to restaurants, where she had seen them ordering stout, sherry, or champagne, and she thought they were then not in a condition to go home and regulate their families as they ought." One day there was a discussion on strikes and trades unions, and the ladies also had a special field-day all to themselves to talk about education. It is obvious that if questions of this kind are to be regarded as scientific, in the ordinary use of the term, there is no subject in the world which might not be discussed on the same footing. The fact is that the British Association has in several years been seeking rather to gain popularity for itself than to advance science, and has been content in a great measure to sacrifice the latter for the sake of the former. It has become, in short, a sort of traveling show. Instead of wax figures of eminent monarchs and murderers, it carries about for exhibition eminent philosophers in the flesh. If the philosophers were to talk pure science, it is to be feared that they would get very few persons to listen to them, and they have therefore to make their addresses as sensational as possible, and also to admit the discussion of all kinds of questions of popular interest for the mere sake of gathering subscriptions and keeping up audiences. The folly of meddling with such matters as strikes was strongly illustrated by the empty report of an imbecile committee. It seems that this committee got up a conference between employers and employed in May last, and endeavored to obtain answers to the following most sagacious inquiries, which are quite worthy of *Dogberry* himself: "1. What might be regarded as the minimum rate of wages? 2. Could that minimum rate be uniform in any trade, and could that uniformity be enforced? 3. Was combination capable of affecting the rate of wages, either in favor of employer or employed? [illegible] Could an artificial [illegible] of labor or capital be economically [illegible]" Just consider these phrases, and you have the measure of the committee's intelligence. They wound up by announcing that they had not [illegible] to exhaust the [illegible] on the points in dispute, and had, therefore, determined not to make a final report on the present occasion, but to recommend that they should be reappointed in order to renew their valuable labors. All the same, however, the members of this section had plenty to talk about, and it happened that a strike on the part of the Belfast flax-dressers was brought to a close just after the debate in the association. There was much rejoicing about this in the association, as if it had been the result of the illuminating wisdom spread by that body. But, in point of fact, it was simply a surrender on the part of the flax-dressers, who accepted a reduction of wages because they had discovered that they could not hold out any longer.

THE CLERGY AND THE MEETINGS.

The clergy were in rather a hot state during the whole of the meeting. They got up sermons against Dr. Tyndall outside the rooms of the association, and enjoyed the satisfaction of denouncing and confuting him in their own way. In the department of anthropology, Col. Lane Fox happened to say, in reference to a list of questions intended to be asked by travelers, and some of which referred to the religion of the people visited, that "if the inhabitants of Belfast, to whom the effects of religious dissensions were not unknown, would only picture to themselves the representatives of each of the different denominations gathered together in their town—each believing that his own religion was inspired truth, and that all the others were going to a hot place—the bare contemplation of such a kettle of fish might serve as a caution to those who strove to multiply religious controversies." Thereupon several clergymen rose to inquire whether the remarks which had been made were to be considered the deliberate opinion of the British Association, and one of them protested vehemently against the application of the phrase "kettle of fish" to religious differences. Sir J. Lubbock had to calm the reverend gentlemen by assuring them that it was only the religious differences of savages which were referred to.

J. H. F.

THE COTTON CROPS.

HEAVY DECLINE IN THE PROSPECTS SINCE THE AUGUST REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September returns of the Department of Agriculture show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the States except Virginia, where it about holds its own. The crop of Virginia, however, is too small to exercise any appreciable influence on the general result. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 87, (a decline of 15 during August;) South Carolina, 86, (a decline of 13;) Georgia, 77, (a decline of 17;) Florida, 77, (a decline of 25;) Alabama, 81, (a decline of 9;) Mississippi, 75, (a decline of 14;) Louisiana, 62, (a decline of 21;) Texas, 64, (a decline of 41;) Arkansas, 47, (a decline of 40;) Tennessee, 48, (a decline of 35.) The leading cause of the decline is found in the prevalence over large sections of the cotton area of severe drought, accompanied by intense heat. In many localities hot winds have parched the crop—in one or two cases destroyed it within half an hour. Several counties report no rain for four or five months. In many cases the top crops are entirely destroyed, the bolls having all fallen. The middle crops were also badly injured. In a few localities genial rains have made fine crops, but the number of these favored spots is very small. In the Atlantic cotton States cool nights and heavy rains are alleged in some counties as the cause of the decline. The drought has prevented the increase of insects depredating upon the cotton. They are reported in very few counties, and have been nowhere very injurious.

THE ESCAPED FORGERS—AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—An investigation was had this afternoon before Judge Finletter, in the case of Court Clerk Galton and Court Detective Eisenhower, who were charged with misdemeanor in aiding in the escape of the prisoners Moore and Williams, from the prison van. Gen. McCandless, counsel for the prosecution, testified that Galton told him the prisoners were discharged by Judge Paxson, and referred him to the Judge, who said that he had no knowledge of any detainer having been lodged, or of any continuance taking the case out of the two-term rule, and that the application for the discharge of the prisoners had been made under the two-term rule. Court Officer Waterhouse, who brought the prisoners up from jail, testified that he was met at the door of the court by Eisenhower, who said that he had an order for the discharge of the prisoners. Galton was standing at the window, and said it was "All right; let them go."

Mr. Heverin, counsel for the escaped prisoners, testified that Eisenhower knew he was counsel for the prisoners, and that there was a detainer from Buffalo.

District Attorney Mann, addressing the court, said there was no detainer. It was only a warrant from an Alderman to a police officer.

Judge Finletter, in deciding to bind the defendants over in $3,000 bail each, for trial, said if Judge Paxson did discharge Moore and Williams, it was mainly a discharge from a specific offense charged in a bill of indictment, and not a discharge from any other matter. The evidence discloses the fact the Eisenhower induced the officer to allow Moore and Williams to escape from the van in the court-yard. In this he was aided by Galton, who said: "That is all right." It was the duty of the officer to bring the prisoners into the Court-house and there deliver them into the custody of the court and its officers. Until this had been done he had no right to regard any order for the discharge of the prisoners unless specifically directed to him.

Bail was promptly furnished for the defendants.

Judge Paxson is at present enjoying a vacation out of town.

THE NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The attendance at the tournament of the Sportsmen's Association was undiminished to-day. The shooting off of yesterday's ties was the first in order. H. N. Sherman, of Wisconsin, won the third prize of $75; Jno. Melvin, of St. Catharines, Ontario, won the fourth prize of $50; H. C. Tanner, of Oswego, won the fifth prize of $40, and J. E. Pickwick, of Canada, won the sixth prize of $35. There were sixty-six entries for the regular match, and some remarkably good scores made, the fourth squad of eight killing seventy-three out of eighty birds. The ties will be shot off in the morning. Bogardus, Ward, and Close are here and will shoot to-morrow. A large portion of the delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention left for their homes to-day, well satisfied with what had been accomplished.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Charles H. Bullard, the alleged principal of the Boylston Bank robbery, several years ago, was arrested in New-York a few days since, and is now in jail in Boston. Immediately after the robbery Bullard sailed for Paris, where he has since resided until two months ago, when he returned to New-York. He is supposed to be the man known as Judkins, who hired the rooms adjacent to the Boylston Bank, and through which rooms access was obtained to the vault.

DEDICATION OF A NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The new and handsome State Normal School building in this city was dedicated this morning. Many prominent friends of education were present. The formal address was delivered by Hon. Emory Washburn, of Cambridge. The Principal of the school will be E. Harlow Russell.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

MORE ARMS SEIZED BY THE NEW-ORLEANS POLICE.

MUSKETS ENTERED ON THE STEAMER'S MANIFEST AS BOOTS AND SHOES—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT SEIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Six more cases of muskets, ex steamship City of Dallas, from New-York, were seized by the Police on the levee to-day. Two hundred and eighty-eight stand of arms, mostly of foreign make, have been seized up to date, on the plea of their being intended to arm the White League clubs in this city. Some of the arms seized, it is stated, were entered on the steamer's manifest as boots and shoes, and others as hardware.

THE MASSACRE OF PRISIONERS IN TENNESSEE—ARRESTS AT PICKETTSVILLE BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The parties arrested at Pickettsville by United States soldiers on charges of complicity in the Trenton outrages, will not arrive here till this afternoon. They will be taken before a United States Commissioner for examination. Another of the negroes taken from the jail, and who escaped, is here; but, under the advice of the United States officials, he and his companions refuse to communicate anything in regard to the affair beyond the fact that they escaped when the six men were shot near Trenton.

The *Avalanche* gives the following history of affairs in that section: During the civil war this region was overrun by squads of guerrillas claiming allegiance to both the Northern and Southern armies, but really serving neither. One Col. Hawkins commanded a regiment of Federal marauders, chiefly made up in the counties adjacent to Gibson, and several parties of Southern adherents roamed over the region, both sides taking horses and other property from citizens at will. Many deeds of blood were perpetrated during this period. At the close of hostilities many of these disbanded guerrillas remained in the county, and for three years or more there was a regular understanding between them in the ranges of country embracing Dyer, Gibson, Madison, Tipton, and McNairy Counties. Over the whole range of country from the Mississippi to the Tennessee River rapine, arson, robbery, and murder were of almost daily occurrence. One Budd Evans was the acknowledged leader of the predatory nighthawks, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed among the most respectable citizens. Gov. Brownlow and his administration were the reigning authorities, but they were powerless to stop the blood-shed or check the lawlessness. Men were torn from their shrieking wives and children, and were shot down and left by the roadside, often not being allowed to say a single prayer, and for no known offense. The Governor threatened to call out the Militia, but it ended thus; nothing came of it. Nor could the authorities suppress the evil deeds of these evil, worthless men. Finally the citizens became so exasperated that they could bear it no longer, and during the Summer of 1868 a party of some forty or more, headed by a former army Captain, went forth to search for the rascal Budd Evans and three others. Evans and his kinsman, a man named Foxanoths, and one named Stallions, with twelve more, were taken in quick succession by the Captain, and his followers and all were put to death without trial or delay. Evans, the leader, when first taken and chained, threatened dire vengeance upon his captors, and said his turn for revenge would yet come. The Captain replied to this threat that when he got through he would not be in a condition to seek revenge on any one. As Budd went forth to execution, seeing that his time had come, he begged and pleaded for a short delay, wished his wife to be sent for, and asked time to say his prayers. He was told that through his long career he had dispatched many of his fellows without mercy, granting them no time for prayers or anything. The same as he had meted to his kind would in turn be extended to him, and so he was executed. This action broke up the outlaws entirely. Those of Evans' band who were not killed left the country or lived in quiet retirement, and until the recent troubles little has been heard of deeds of lawlessness until the affair at Pickettsville, started by incendiary threats and deeds by the blacks, and the subsequent breaking into the jail at Trenton to take out and mercilessly shoot unarmed and helpless prisoners.

JUDGE M'MANAMA'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF OWEN COUNTY, KY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

No document presented to the public has created such terror among the midnight assassins as has the charge of Judge McManama to the Owen County Grand Jury concerning the dastardly outrages which have been so common of late in that section. The first sentence—"It is, perhaps, the first time in the history of Owen County, when its citizens have ever sat in court, when there was not a single man that had concealed deadly weapons upon his person"—is applicable to every county in Kentucky, for, be it known, a Kentuckian without a concealed weapon is simply no Kentuckian at all. The bench, bar, jury, and attendants at court are too often guilty of this unlawful habit for the public good. But the charge in question is such an unexpected ray of light in a very unexpected quarter that I must quote again from it: "I have been a member of this bar for sixteen years, and have never seen a grand jury impaneled in your county when the hotel and saloon keepers did not send them whisky and cigars. This is, indeed, humiliating, and yet there is no purer truth than this recorded in the Book of Books. Not intending wantonly to wound the feelings of any of your predecessors, it is to them a burning shame, and, to say the least of it, disreputable to the fair name of Kentucky courts."

The county in which this condition of things is said by a Democratic Judge to exist is the Berks County, of Kentucky. Every official therein was elected by the Democracy. They were so cowardly in the discharge of their duty that the Governor was compelled to send a Circuit Judge to the seat of Government to restore order. Over 100 men have been killed, wounded, or driven from that part of the country within twenty miles of the Court-house, during the past three years, and yet not one of these wrongs has been redressed. Colored people have been the chief sufferers from this lawlessness—so great, indeed, that most of them have fled to other and safer localities. "I know," says Judge McManama: "That all the calamities with which you are now contending are the legitimate results of inefficient officers. Human life has been taken in the streets of Owenton and in other parts of your county, and the people are too apprehensive of danger to condemn or applaud it."

The noble position taken by this Judge meets with the approval of all law-abiding citizens, and a hope is expressed that he may not weary in well-doing. A few more McManama's in Kentucky would soon end the operations of the Kuklux, and restore to the Commonwealth peace and prosperity.

THE ALLEGED TRENTON JAIL MURDERERS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The men arrested at Pickettsville on a charge of complicity in the assassination of the negro prisoners at Trenton arrived here to-day under military guard, and were lodged in jail. They will be examined before a United States Commissioner to-morrow.

THE "ORDER OF BLUES AND GRAYS."

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 11.—Several days ago a call for a meeting of former soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies was published, stating that the purpose was to foster and encourage kindly relations between the soldiers of the late war, and to form a band of mutual friendship and good feeling. Several preliminary meetings held were attended by representatives of both armies, those of the Union Army residents of this city being nearly equal in numbers to those of the Confederate Army. At the meeting last night the body formed itself into an association to be known as the "Order of Blues and Grays." Speeches were delivered indicative of the utmost good feeling and relief at this public acknowledgment of a break in the dark cloud of prejudice which has been oppressing all alike.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI—THE DEMOCRACY AND THE WHITE LEGION IN ALLIANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Henry T. Blow, Chairman, and N. M. Morris, Secretary, of the Republican Central Committee, in an address to the Republicans of the State, urge them in the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held Sept. 23, to reaffirm the principles of the party and perpetuate its influence by discipline and organized effort. They then assert that the Democracy of the nation is in open and avowed antagonism to the principles established by the Republican Party and which it was hoped would be the basis for the restoration and perpetration of the Union. The Democratic organs, they say, do not conceal the fact that a war of races is inevitable, and that in the conflict the white league, aided by the Democratic Party, will reassert the claims of the past, and in the South to-day the invitation to shake hands across the bloody chasm has been changed to a determination to make a bloodier and deeper chasm filled with the victims of a fiendish war of strong against weak; the two most solemn obligations, not only of the Republican Party, but of the nation, are set at naught; the one by threatened repudiation, and the other by murderous outlawry. They then make several specific charges against the Democratic Party, recite what Republicans ought to do, and urge them to maintain in convention, honor, and dignity. The great national party firmly stands by its glorious principles, and defies all enemies, inside or outside of the party, to dislodge them from the moorings of their perfect faith.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The Republican State Convention was engaged all day discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was presented to-day, after being under consideration three days by them. Chamberlain and Patterson are once more in the ascendency. Nothing definite is likely to be done to-night.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC AND TEMPERANCE STATE CONVENTIONS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Lincoln yesterday. Almost every county in the State was represented, and it was the largest Democratic convention ever held in this State. Col. J. H. Savage, of Douglas, was nominated for Congress, and A. Tuxbury for Governor. The platform adopted declares:

First—For resumption of a specie value as the basis of the currency; the resumption of specie payments by the Government as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country; by steadily opposing inflation, and for the payment of the national indebtedness in money of the civilized world.

Second—For individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws; for free commerce, and no tariff except for revenue purposes.

Third—For a rigid restriction of Government, both State and National, to its legitimate domain of political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fourth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

Fifth—That we appreciate the beneficial influence of railroads in developing the resources of the country, and favor liberal legislation in that direction, but only on a basis of taxation equitable in its application both to citizens and corporations.

Sixth—That we believe the people are the source of all power, and that their will, and not the wishes of mere party demagogues, should govern and form the real basis of all Republican Governments.

A resolution introduced, pledging the Democratic Party of the State to discountenance the removal of the State Capital, except through a constitutional law of legislative enactment, caused much discussion and confusion, and was finally referred.

John A. Thesty, of York County, was nominated for Secretary of State. Robert Jordan, of Hall County, was nominated for State Treasurer.

After an informal ballot, Montgomery Lancaster was nominated by acclamation for Attorney General, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The State Temperance Convention met at Lincoln yesterday. The following nominations were made: For Congress, J. G. Miller; Contingent Congressman, J. R. Fairbanks; Secretary of State, J. Schurze; State Treasurer, W. G. Ellinger.

STATE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First Assembly District of Orange County are Chas. T. Titus, Jeremiah Drew, A. B. Halsey, and J. P. Goodall.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Hon. Leonard F. Hardey, Republican, present Member of Assembly from the First District of Cayuga, was renominated to-day.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—The Republicans of this city nominated this evening James W. North and John L. Stevens as their candidates for representatives to the Legislature.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 11.—Hon. Wm. Pitcher received the Republican nomination for Representative, this evening. He was formerly Mayor and a member of the Legislature of 1860.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Springfield *Union* of to-day announces by authority that E. B. Gillette, of Westfield, will positively not consent to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh (Mr. Dawes') District.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the Democrats of the Nineteenth Ohio District yesterday nominated Dr. D. B. Woods for Congress.

The Grangers of the Sixth Indiana District have nominated A. O. Pendleton, of Johnson County, for Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Eleventh Ohio District have nominated for Congress Delmont Lock, a farmer, of Scioto County.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-night nominated George Rix, Esq., of Wooster, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the short term.

THE SCHOONER PARAGON SUNK.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The steamer Lewiston, when off Seguin, last night, came into collision with the schooner Paragon, of Deer Isle, cutting off the schooner's stern and sinking her immediately. The crew, consisting of an old man and two boys, were rescued by the steamer's boats. The schooner had her lights set wrong, which made her appear to be sailing contrary to her real course.

FALL OF A TRAPEZE PERFORMER.

About 10:30 o'clock last night, Frank A. Gibbons, a trapeze performer at the Metropolitan Theatre, accidentally fell, while performing, a distance of ten feet, receiving severe internal injuries. The man was blindfolded, and while attempting to leap from a trapeze bar in the centre of the theatre to a rope at the rear of the stage, fell. He was attended by a surgeon, after which he was removed to the St. Charles Hotel by his friends.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED NEAR NORWICH, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A terrific collision occurred this morning on the Great Eastern Railway near Norwich. Fifteen persons were instantly killed, and thirty were injured, some of whom, it is feared, will not survive.

LONDON, Sept. 11—6 P. M.—The number of casualties by the collision on the Cambridge line of the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich, is greater than at first reported. Twenty persons were killed outright, and fifty were wounded, some of whom are very badly hurt, and additional deaths are expected every hour. The railway line is completely blocked by the débris of the wrecked trains. The scene at the place of the collision is described as terrible, and the cries of the wounded as heartrending.

STEAMSHIP COMPETITION.

THE LIVERPOOL AGREEMENT DISCARDED, AND COMPETING FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS RESUMED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—By the recent agreement of the Atlantic steam-ship companies at Liverpool a uniform rate of steerage passage was fixed at £5 for both slow and fast steamers plying between Liverpool and Boston. Passengers intending to land at New-York were thus enabled to travel in fast boats at slow boat fares by taking tickets for Boston. The slow lines have consequently withdrawn from the agreement, and competition has recommenced. Steerage passengers are now taken on some lines at three guineas.

FRANCE.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Señor Vega Armyo, the newly appointed Spanish Ambassador, presented his credentials to-day to President MacMahon. He said he hoped the restoration of relations would contribute to the termination of the war in the Spanish provinces adjacent to France. The President in reply expressed wishes for the prosperity of Spain, and promised friendly co-operation.

THE PRESIDENT RESUMES HIS PROVINCIAL TOUR.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—President MacMahon has resumed his tour. He arrived at Lille to-day, accompanied by Gen. De Cissey. The city is illuminated to-night. The President will proceed to Arras, Amiens, and St. Quentin. At the latter place grand military manœuvres will be witnessed. Thence, the Presidential party will go to Lyons.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT GENEVA CLOSED.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The International Law Association, which has been in session here this week, closed its proceedings to-day with a public meeting, at which over 3,000 persons were present. Mr. D. D. Field, of New-York, made a speech explaining the objects of the association, which, he said, were to obviate the necessity of war. Mr. Henry Richard and Père Hyacinthe also addressed the meeting. The association has held its sittings in the same rooms which were occupied by the Board of Arbitration on the Alabama claims. Before the adjournment Count Sclopis telegraphed his acceptance of the Presidency of the association.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY — ARBITRATION BY THE UNITED STATES OR ITALY.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—An ambassador from Japan has arrived here. It is generally considered that a pacific solution of the difficulties with regard to Formosa will be effected.

It is reported that the question will be submitted for arbitration to the President of the United States or the King of Italy.

THE DISABLED STEAMER DUNA.

HONG KONG, Sept. 10.—The steamship Duna, from Yokohama, which put in here with her shaft damaged, will proceed to-day for New-York, via the Suez Canal, having undergone repairs in dry dock.

INDIA.

FEARS OF A SECOND YEAR OF FAMINE DISPELLED.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Calcutta, says all apprehensions of a second year of the famine are ended.

There is a partial failure of crops in some districts, but no greater than in ordinary years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in the woods north of Atsion, N. J., has been subdued. One in the south has been burning all Thursday night, and another to the east started Thursday, causing much alarm to the residents of Atsion, as the wind is bringing the fire toward the town. The fires near Elwood are out. Five cranberry meadows, one house, and ten thousand acres of pine and oak timber have been destroyed. The fires near Egg Harbor are also subdued and no further damage is anticipated. Seven acres of cranberry meadows, several thousand acres of timber, and the large steam saw-mill of S. Crowley, were burned. The whole loss amounts to $20,000.

Fires in the woods, induced by the extreme dryness, the consequence of the drouth, have been raging for several days on Long Island, between the South-side and Long Island Railroads, in the neighborhood of Medford, Bellport, and Brentwood. An area of five miles square has already been burned over, involving the destruction of much valuable timber, and in one or two instances barns and other out-buildings.

A fire yesterday morning in East Weymouth, Mass., destroyed the building and hall owned by the Mechanics' Temple of Honor, with a dwelling-house adjoining. The building was occupied for stores and other purposes. Loss, $10,000; mostly covered by insurance.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning an overheated stove-pipe set fire to the frame dwelling situated on Seventh avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets, occupied by Timothy Mulcare. Damage $50.

An oil-tank on the wharf of the North River Oil Works, at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, took fire yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been sustained.

The engine-house at Otisville, on the Erie Railroad, was burned Thursday night with the engine of the construction train. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

M. Ludwig's tannery and its contents, at Huntington, Ind., was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000. The cause of the fire was accidental.

DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 11.—Wilfred L. Fitts, the Lowell youth, whose astonishing feats as a somnambulist made him famous, died last evening, in Worcester, [illegible]. He had been suffering acutely of late from rheumatism, and morphine had been administered to ease his pain. On Wednesday evening he went alone to the bath-room for ablutions, and it is thought that the soporific drug had made him oblivious, as he turned on hot water and scalded himself quite badly. From these injuries he did not, however, die. He was recovering from their effects when convulsions seized him and ended a career as peculiar as it was melancholy.

TEMPERANCE.

CAMP-MEETING IN MAINE—AN "ADVANCED" SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SPEAKER CHECKED.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—There was a large attendance at the temperance meeting to-day, and the exercises were interesting. The chief feature of the day was the grand rally on the beach, at which many people were present. The exercises consisted of prayers and exhortation. A little dissension was caused at the morning session by an attempt to prevent Mrs. F. R. Lawrence, of Boston, from speaking. It is claimed that she holds advanced views on social and religious questions, and many Christians objected to hearing her speak. After a time she was checked by the Chairman. Many of the speakers took strong grounds in favor of woman suffrage as a powerful auxiliary in temperance reform. A children's meeting was held at 1 o'clock. The attendance was not large.

At a meeting of the National Meeting Association, Rev. W. H. Booth was elected Corresponding Secretary, and the names of J. W. Hitchcock, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Charles Parker, of Connecticut; A. D. Hilton and Miss S. B. Spinney, of Rhode Island; Miss Julia Barker, of New-York; Rev. Giles Bailey and Mrs. Annie Wiltenmeyer, of Pennsylvania, were added to the list of Vice Presidents. The camp-meeting will break up on Monday morning.

THE DROUGHT.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN TO BE MADE IN PHILADELPHIA ON SUNDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—An easterly wind has brought hither a smoky atmosphere, increasing the effects of the drought. Prayers for rain are to be made in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches on Sunday.

MINING OPERATIONS STOPPED FOR WANT OF WATER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 11.—Owing to the general drought, and the unusual scarcity of water, throughout the Schuylkill region, three collieries in the vicinity of Shamokin and Scocral, in Lyken's Valley, have been obliged to suspend operations, there not being enough to supply the mining engines for general hoisting purposes.

DROUGHT IN CANADA.

WALFORD, Ontario, Sept. 11.—The great drought in this section of the country still continues. There has been no rain of any consequence for three months. The pastures are entirely scorched, and cattle are starving. Water is scarce, all the creeks being dried up. The brush is on fire in all directions, and much valuable property is daily destroyed.

DROUGHT ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A drought prevails at all points on the Hudson. There has been no rain for three weeks. The heat to-day was intense, the mercury being 95° in the shade. There are no signs of rain.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly over the Upper Missouri Valley and Minnesota, but fallen in Wisconsin, where it is now lowest. The pressure has risen with northerly winds in New-England. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails very generally, rains having been reported from the North-west, the Gulf States, and South Atlantic coasts only.

The river has risen at Vicksburg and fallen at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES FOR SATURDAY.

Over the South Atlantic States light local winds, mostly from the north-east, slight changes in the barometer and temperature, and generally clear weather, except occasional coast rains.

Over the Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer and temperature, generally clear weather, and light rains, except possibly local coast storms.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, slight changes in barometer and temperature, south-east and south-west winds, and generally clear weather.

Over the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the North-west, rising barometer, winds shifting to north-west, with lower temperature and light rain, followed by clearing weather.

Over the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature and northerly winds, except in the southern portions, with partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England, rising barometer, light winds mostly from the north, partly cloudy, clear, or hazy weather, with stationary or lower temperature.

Over the Middle Atlantic States, slight changes in barometer and temperature, southerly winds, possibly shifting to north-east, with clear or smoky weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	61°	70°	3:30 P. M.	70°	81°
6 A. M.	62°	70°	6 P. M.	72°	90°
9 A. M.	63°	76°	9 P. M.	65°	77°
12 M.	70°	83°	12 P. M.	64°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.......77⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......65⅞°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Howland's Hotel, at Long Branch, is not closed, as was stated yesterday, but is more than half full of guests.

Evan Morris was to leave Pittsburg, Penn., for St. John, N. B., last night, to row against Brown on the 25th inst.

The boilers of the new steamer Earl Dufferin exploded yesterday while being tested, at St. John, N. B. One of the firemen was severely injured.

By the caving in of a well at No. 117 South Front street, Philadelphia, Penn., yesterday afternoon, John Powell Young, aged thirty-five, was instantly killed.

In the United States Court at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, Judge Wallace presiding, Cheseldon Johnson was fined $500 and costs for sending obscene circulars through the mails.

Wm. H. B. Curtis, Inspector of Oysters of Virginia, while attempting to arrest Charles Riggen in Pocomoke Sound for violating the Oyster laws, shot him in the head, inflicting a fatal wound.

Messrs. Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion gave a billiard exhibition at Albany on Thursday night. A French carom game of 150 points was won by Dion, and an American game of 300 points by Garnier.

James Ward, of Toronto, champion shooter, and Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of Indiana, will shoot at the Driving Park, Buffalo, on Monday, the 14th inst., for a purse of $500 aside, each to shoot at fifty single rises and twenty-five double rises.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The American Pharmaceutical Convention adjourned at noon to-day. The following committee was appointed on Liebig Memorial: Paul Balluff, New-York; John F. Hancock, Baltimore; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; the committee to act with the American Executive Committee, of which Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, is President. The convention adjourned to meet in Boston the first Tuesday in September, [illegible].

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON'S SECOND STATEMENT.

HIS REPLY TO THE ASSERTIONS OF MR. BEECHER—THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAIL DENIED—FRESH CHARGES AGAINST THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

To the Public:

I have waited patiently, perhaps too long, after giving to the public the exact facts and documents as they were given to me, in the statement prepared for the Committee of Investigation, of which they have made no use; nor did they call upon me for any explanation, or try to test the coherence of the facts by cross-examination, which, of course, I held myself ready to undergo after I felt myself compelled to make an *exposé* of the facts in full. I had hoped that Mr. Beecher himself would, ere this, have made a denial of any intimation, insinuation, or averment in his statement that I had acted in any way dishonorably toward him, or had endeavored, in the interests of Mr. Tilton, to extort or obtain by cajolery or promise any money from him; and as such a withdrawal, in accordance with truth as Mr. Beecher knows it, would have rendered it unnecessary for me to take any further part in the controversy between the principals in this terrible affair. I trusted that I never would have felt myself called upon to make further statements, which, if made, must be in the nature of accusations against him.

Failing in this hope, it seems to my friends and to myself that as a question of veracity is so sharply raised between Mr. Beecher and me, and as there are a large number of well-meaning and confiding men and women who desire, if possible, to believe him, and, although if the case between us were to be determined only by the thinking, scrutinizing people of the country, it would not be necessary to add another word; yet, to prevent these good, religious persons from being led astray in their convictions, not only as regards Mr. Beecher, but that I may maintain the station in their minds which I feel I ought to hold as a man of honor and purity of motive and action in this disgraceful business, I propose, by the aid of documents which I hold, and the necessary narrative to make them intelligible, and by a comparison of Mr. Beecher's statements with the documents heretofore published, to show that it is impossible for his statement to the committee to be true in many very important particulars, and that the issue of truthfulness is not between his personal averments and mine, but between him and the facts themselves.

From his insinuations and inferences, if not the direct statements, feeling that my character as a man, as well as my truthfulness as a witness, have been impugned, I will endeavor, in the first place, to reinstate myself so far as I may by showing at how late a day he held other and entirely different opinions of me.

It will be observed that in my statement prepared for the committee I said that I refrained from producing any documents, or "any papers or proposals for the settlement of this controversy since it has broken out afresh, and since the publication of Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon and the call of Beecher for a committee;" and the reason was that in making the statement before the committee, I thought it unjust to the parties to parade before the committee the mutual concessions and arrangements made by the parties whom I had hoped, even at that late hour, might be saved from themselves by an adjustment of the strife.

I extract the following from Mr. Beecher's statement to the committee:

> Until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Bacon's letters, I never had a suspicion of his (Moulton's) good faith, and of the sincerity with which he was dealing with me; and when that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter-operation—no documents, no help—I was staggered.

If this averment were true, he was rightly "staggered," and he rightly lost faith in me; for if I failed in his then hour of peril, to do everything that in me lay to his satisfaction to rescue him, I was not the friend that I had professed to be, or that he acknowledged me to be, and was unworthy of his confidence or the confidence of any other.

IN CONSULTATION WITH BEECHER AS TO THE METHOD OF AVERTING THE STORM.

It will be observed that the letter of appointment of the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Sage is Chairman, bears date Brooklyn, June 27, 1874, which was drawn out by the publication of the letter from Tilton in the *Golden Age* on the 21st (?) of the same month.

Mr. Beecher's statement was made before the committee on the 13th of August, wherein the accusation that I had deserted him at first appears. Now, I aver that from the time of the preparation of the Bacon letter, before the 21st of June, down to the 24th day of July, I was in almost daily consultation with Beecher and his counsel, at their request, as to the best method of meeting that publication and averting the storm that was imminent; and until the 4th of August I enjoyed his entire confidence and regard as much as I ever had so far as any expression came from him, and, instead of manifestations of distrust, he gave me, both verbally and in writing, the highest praise for my friendly intervention. I repeat one instance of his oral commendation because I can substantiate it by a witness who was present. After we had been in consultation at my house, on the 5th of July, upon this subject, I walked with him, still continuing the conference, up past Montague Terrace, where we found Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, my business partner, standing at his door. We stopped and spoke to him on some indifferent subject, when Beecher, putting his arm around my neck and his hand upon my shoulder, said to Mr. Robinson: "God never raised up a truer friend to a man than Frank has been to me." Mr. Robinson replied: "That is true," and we passed on.

On the 24th of July I received a letter from Mr. Beecher, asking me to return to him certain letters and papers in order to aid him in making his statement to the committee. As previous to the 10th, when Tilton made his sworn statement, I had refused the same request from him, I did not think it right to grant that of Beecher, because it seemed to me to be taking sides in the controversy as between them, which I ought not to do; and especially, as he was about to make a statement of facts which were within his own knowledge. I did not see why he should need documents to aid him if the statement was to be a truthful one. I gave a verbal refusal to his counsel, who brought me the letter, and desired him to take the letter back to Beecher, which he declined to do. On that day I left town on imperative business and was gone until the 4th day of August, when I wrote Beecher a letter giving an answer to his request in form, stating substantially these reasons, which letter he has published, together with a reply, which was the first manifestation of unkindness of feeling I received from him.

It must be borne in mind that the point of veracity which is thus raised between us is not whether my efforts for the adjustment of this controversy were wise or well directed, but whether it is true that I made any efforts to aid him, or deserted him as he asserts. Upon that point let the facts answer, which are, fortunately for me, so substantiated by documentary evidence that as to them there can be no doubt. This is exactly what I did do.

WHAT TILTON WANTED BEECHER TO WRITE TO DR. BACON.

When I was first informed by Tilton that he was preparing a reply to Dr. Bacon for publication, I said to him that I hoped he would do no such thing, as it would lead to an exposure of all the facts. He said, in substance, that Dr. Bacon being a leading Congregationalist of New-England, his statements would seriously damage him there, if not refuted, in his character as a public man, and that he must reply or be deemed the "dog and knave" that the Doctor had characterized him, and be forever held to be simply a "creature of Beecher's magnanimity;" that he had given to Beecher, as I know myself being present at the time, [illegible] he mischief which Bacon had done him, asking Beecher merely to write a letter to Bacon, making it clear that he (Tilton) was not the creature of Beecher's magnanimity. I said to him: "Do you remember that Beecher pleaded the embarrassments of his situation, which hindered him from doing such a thing as that without, in reality, making a confession?" Tilton replied: "Beecher has acted in this matter simply with reference to saving himself, and thus leaves nothing for me but my own vindication by myself."

While the Bacon letter was being prepared I did not see it, but after it was written I thought it was but just to all the interests for which I was caring that I should see its contents, and therefore accepted an invitation from Tilton to hear it read. I again objected with great vehemence and warmth to its publication, in the presence of witnesses—one of whom was Mr. Frank Carpenter, who, as his friend, had been brought by Tilton into the case without my intervention. After considerable discussion, finding it impossible to control its publication, I then sought to alter the phraseology of the inculpating portion of it in such a manner as would still leave opportunity for such a reply from Beecher as might satisfy Tilton and would prevent the disclosure of Mr. Beecher's acts. To all my arguments and urgings, Tilton replied that he would not hold me responsible at all for the consequences; that he accepted them all for himself alone, and that he could not take my advice upon this subject, since Beecher and his friends had chosen to disregard my counsel by continuing their attacks upon him. After much persuasion I induced him to strike out the words in the letter as originally written, "Mr. Beecher has committed against me and my family a revolting crime," and instead thereof to insert the words: "Has committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize;" thus omitting the word "family," and substituting a softer word, "offense," susceptible of various interpretations, instead of "revolting crime" against the family, which might have been regarded as capable of only one. When thus modified, even, I told Tilton that I would rather give him from my own pocket $5,000 in gold than to have him publish it.

ENDEAVORING TO MODIFY TILTON'S STATEMENT.

During the time of the composition of the paper, while my importunities with Tilton were going on, I had frequent consultations with Beecher in regard to the letter, in which I told him I should do everything in my power to prevent its publication, which I most assuredly did, as more than one person can testify. He understood as fully from me as I had from Tilton that he (Tilton) might be goaded in self-defense to expose Beecher for misbehavior toward his family. The evening that I caused the change in the phraseology above stated was the first time I had heard it read, and was a day or two before its publication; and afterward, on the day that it went to press, and before I knew that it had gone, at the office of the *Golden Age* I again urged Tilton, with every power of persuasion that I had, not to publish it, and suggested certain other changes which would render Beecher's course in regard to it less difficult.

Immediately after the publication I sent for Gen. Tracy, Mr. Beecher's counsel, to come to my house in the evening, where I read him the letter, and he was much incensed at its contents. I called his attention to the change in the phraseology that I had procured from Tilton, and tried to show him that this letter, bad as it was, would, if properly met, be the means of arriving at a final settlement and peace between the parties, and safety for the families, for which purpose I had made a written analysis of the letter, in order to show how I thought the parties might be reconciled. I showed him that it did not charge a crime, but an offense, for which it quoted an apology, and that Tilton, in the letter itself, stated that a settlement had once been brought about between him and Beecher upon the basis of that apology which he deemed an honorable one, and which would have been observed but for the attacks upon him of Beecher and his friends, and the speech of Bacon to the students of Yale and the articles in the *Independent*, which speech and articles Tilton had already given Beecher an opportunity to qualify so far as they related to him, (Tilton.)

At first Mr. Tracy did not accept this view of the case, but came to me a short time afterward and said that after thinking over my remarks and plans he "had become converted to my view of the case." The question then was as to the best course for Beecher to take in relation to the letter; and upon this matter I consulted with Tracy, and he agreed with me that we should undertake to settle the controversy upon the basis of an "offense."

A few days after the publication of the letter I met Tilton in company with three of his friends, when I again strongly represented the mistake which in my judgment he had made, especially toward himself, by the publication; and told him that he owed it to himself, his family, and his friends, and to me in an especial degree, as well as all other interests involved, to help me to find a way still to suppress all further publications, and to bring peace and reconciliation between himself and Beecher. He said, in presence of a witness, that he would say nothing more, and be satisfied if Beecher made no reply to the letter, and that he would not, publicly or privately, insist upon a reply; and after discussing the policy of silence or a reply by Mr. Beecher, I dictated to the party then present the following, which I said I would advise that Beecher should say in substance in his lecture-room to his church as a reply to the letter, or, if not, that he should be silent, with either of which courses Tilton had already expressed himself satisfied:

"This church and community are unquestionably and justly interested through the recent publication by Theodore Tilton in answer to Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven.

It is true that I have committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, and, giving to that offense the force of his construction, I made an apology and reparation such as both he and I at the time declared full and necessary. I am convinced that Mr. Tilton has been goaded to his defense by misrepresentations or misunderstanding of my position toward him. I shall never be a party to the reopening of this question, which has been honorably settled as between Theodore Tilton and myself. I have committed no crime; and if this society believes that it is due to it that I should reopen this already too painful subject or resign, I will resign. I know, as God gives me the power to judge of myself, that I am better fitted to-day through trials and chastening to do good than I have ever been."

This paper I now have, in the handwriting of the gentleman who took it down at the time, and who can testify to the accuracy of this statement. Upon hearing it read, Tilton pledged himself to peace and final settlement if Beecher would either speak or write the substance of the words quoted above or keep silent.

Within a day or two—I think the next day—I saw Beecher at my own house, and in the presence of a witness had a consultation in reference to the Bacon letter, and discussed the best way of meeting that letter. We first considered the policy of entire silence; next, what was best to say in case anything was said; and, at his request, I gave him a copy of the paper above set forth. He said he would like to submit it to a few of his friends, saying at the same time: "I will copy it in my own handwriting, and not give it as yours." It was fully agreed there that he would make no reply or take any steps in relation to the Bacon letter without consulting me, and that he would either keep silence or make a statement substantially like that which I had given him, as Tilton had told me in the presence of witnesses that he was committed to peace if Beecher should take either of those courses.

OBJECTIONS OF GEN. TRACY TO THE DOCUMENT.

I saw Tracy, and asked him if Beecher had submitted to him any paper with reference to the Bacon letter. He said that Beecher had shown him a memorandum which looked like my handiwork. I asked him what he thought of it. He answered that he approved of it in the main, but made objection to the words "I have committed no crime," saying that as adultery was no crime at common law, there would be an opportunity for criticism upon that word as not being a sufficient denial. He suggested another doubt as to the propriety of the proposed action, because he did not know whether Tilton would keep faith or not. I replied that I thought he had already made a mistake in assuming everything against Tilton, and that if he should treat him with trust and confidence he would get trust and confidence in return. "But," I said, "Mr. Tracy, the trouble with you and the parties you represent is that you expect everything from Tilton, and are willing to do nothing yourselves that requires courage and confidence." He said he had had a talk a short time previously with Tilton, who had spoken, in his opinion, like an insane man, because he had replied to his remark that the world would never forgive him for having condoned his wife's offense by saying: "I take a higher view than you or the world do upon this question, and I don't believe that I am to be blamed for having condoned my wife's offense, or that it will help the man who has committed the crime against my family to plead that I have." I said to Tracy that I thought he was acting more foolishly than Tilton in assuming, from such a remark as that, Tilton's insanity. I said: "You will get yourself and the people you represent into trouble by just such statements, which only tend to increase; they do not tend to peace." Tracy said that he did not believe that Tilton ever intended peace. I replied, "There you make a mistake again, for I never yet have failed in any emergency, so far as I know, to get Tilton to acquiesce in what was fair to save all parties, except in the matter of the Bacon letter, and if you now go upon the assumption that he is a reasonable being, and as magnanimous as any of the other parties involved, you can have peace, and if you do not, the responsibility must be upon yourselves." He spoke in this conversation of Tilton's great ability, and remarked that Tilton impressed him more and more strongly as a man actuated by high purposes. "But," said he, "he lacks balance." We parted, agreeing to confer further upon this topic.

BEECHER ADOPTS THE "SILENCE" POLICY.

On Sunday afternoon, July 5, after church service, I [illegible] to make the statement to his people of his course which I had prepared with reference to the Bacon letter, but had learned that he had not so done. After we reached my house I said to him: "Well, Mr. Beecher, you did not speak from your pulpit the words we talked over. I wish you had, because the great sympathy manifested for you in this community would have made such words acceptable." "Well," said he, "you know we agreed upon silence, and you are responsible if I have made any mistake in not speaking." "Very well," said I. "I adhere still to the policy of silence as best, but if you say anything through the pressure that is brought to bear upon you, in my judgment what I wrote out is best, as Tilton has committed himself to a settlement if that is said; and if it is said, and he demands anything further, so far as I am concerned I shall destroy every paper, and everything I have bearing upon the subject; and if he wants to open the fight, he will have to open it without any aid or confirmation from me." Mrs. Moulton was present, and Mr. Beecher asked her opinion of what I had written for him to say, and she told him that it was the only hope she had ever seen for a settlement, aside from a frank and manly confession on his part of his sin, and asking man's forgiveness for it, as he expected God's. He said to her that he would consider it, but that I was responsible for his having kept silence.

We then went together toward Mr. Howard's house, he going to find Mrs. Beecher, whom he had left there to continue his walk, and while going there we met Mr. Robinson, when the conversation took place that I have before related. Perhaps I should have added that the reason why he made the remark he did to Mr. Robinson was because I had almost at the beginning of the affair told Mr. Robinson of all the facts concerning Beecher as I knew them and have now made them public, and had received from him valuable advice as to my conduct in regard to them, all of which I had communicated before that time to Mr. Beecher.

MOULTON ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO EMPLOY GEN. BUTLER AS COUNSEL.

As we walked on together, in the course of further conversation, Beecher, for the first time, told me that he had acquiesced in the appointment of a committee of investigation, at which I expressed considerable surprise, and told him I thought it was a mistake, but we would try and get along even with that. He said he had had the naming of the committee himself, and gave me the names of most of them. I said: "I hope Shearman will not have anything to do with this committee." He replied: "We have purposely left him out because we do not want any element in it that will cause trouble." I said: "If this matter is to go before a committee of investigation I think I shall employ Gen. Butler as my counsel to advise me in this matter. As you know, he was my counsel in another case, and I think well of his efforts on my behalf." Beecher appeared pleased at my suggestion. I may as well remark here, once for all, that I did not send for Gen. Butler as counsel until after Tilton's sworn statement was prepared, and he arrived on the day it was delivered to the committee by Tilton, as will appear hereafter. As Gen. Butler's name has been connected more or less with the progress of this case, I may as well state that from the time he came into the case he has labored unceasingly to prevent any disclosure or publication of the facts. He has done everything he possibly could, both in advising me and acting with the other parties to the controversy, to avert the consequences of the exposure which has been made. In every phase that the affair has taken, his counsel to me has always been that I should try and have the difficulty reconciled, and that I should hold myself entirely impartial between the parties, acting as a friend to each, which advice I have endeavored to follow, and have only been driven from that position by circumstances which are too well known. I will further say that I never sent for him or counseled with him, except at the solicitation of the counsel for Mr. Beecher, until after Mr. Beecher's letter of Aug. 4, when he demanded of me his papers and letters.

It seemed to me necessary to have able counsel, as many of the documents and papers were of a nature to implicate others, and it became important to know how far I might be liable for the use of their contents.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY—ITS EFFECT ON HER HUSBAND DISCUSSED.

Mrs. Tilton made her first statement before the committee on the evening of July 8, without the knowledge of her husband, as both he and she say, and because of which she says: "He asked who the gentlemen were; said no more, rose, dressed himself, and bade her good-bye forever." The next day, July 9, I saw Gen. Tracy, and we consulted as to how Tilton should act, and as to what he ought to say with reference to the denial of his wife before the committee of adultery on Beecher's part. I made an appointment with Tracy and Tilton to meet at my house that evening on this subject. Mr. Tracy told me that Mrs. Tilton had made a very fine impression upon the committee. I told him that he must convey, with great impressiveness, to Tilton the fact, and of the kindness with which she had spoken of her husband. I warned Tracy that Tilton might be quite severe in his characterization of his conduct, because he had allowed Mrs. Tilton's statement to be taken by the committee without his (Tilton's) knowledge, and called to his mind something that had happened in November, 1872, in regard to revelations that Tilton had made to him in confidence as to the Woodhull story, when Mr. Woodruff and myself were present, Tilton prefacing them with the statement: "You are to receive certain confidences; but if you do, will you feel yourself at liberty to act as the counsel of Beecher if we ever come into collision?" to which you replied, "Certainly not." I said: "Mr Tracy, Tilton thinks now your being counsel for Beecher is a violation of that promise, and will undoubtedly use severe language in regard to it. But since the interests you have at heart and we are now in charge of are so grave, you had better endeavor to conciliate him and not return his denunciations if he indulges in them. Appeal as strongly as you can to the great love I know he still retains for his wife, and try to rouse the pride which he has in her and his family."

Mr. Tracy came to the interview, as I had arranged, and met, as I had expected, the denunciations of Mr. Tilton, but received them with great forbearance, and then, with strength and pathos of language, with tears flowing down his cheeks, he made so eloquent and manly an appeal to Tilton, picturing with great force his wife's tenderness and gentleness and apparent truthfulness before the committee, and her high eulogy of her husband, that Tilton was greatly moved and pacified therewith, and seemed desirous for reconciliation and renewed peace for his wife's sake. Tracy said to him also that as the committee, to his knowledge, felt that there was an offense committed by Beecher against him, they would undoubtedly make any report that he (Tilton) could suggest upon the basis of almost any offense this side of adultery—indeed, that he could quite guarantee they would.

TILTON SAYS HE WILL CONSULT WITH HIS WIFE.

In consequence of the assurances in this conversation, Tilton, who, as he informed us, had left his home never intending to go back to it, did go back, as he afterward told me, and there had a reconciliation with his wife, which is thus described in the statement of Mrs. Tilton to the committee:

"The midnight following I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender, kind voice he said he wished to see me. I arose instantly, followed him into his room, and sitting on the bedside he drew me into his lap, said he was proud of me, loved me; that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that, meeting a member of the committee, he had learned that he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his rash treatment of me the night before," &c.

"Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives—I most utterly, renewing my trust in the one human heart I loved. The next day how happy we were!"

When Tilton left my house that night he said that he would go home, and, with Elizabeth, agree upon a report to be made by the committee which would be satisfactory to them. This fact is confirmed by Mrs. Tilton in her statement, as follows:

"Theodore wrote a statement to present to the committee when they should call upon him, to all of which I heartily acceded."

Mrs. Tilton evidently did not understand that the report was one to be made *by* the committee but to the committee by Tilton. He returned the next day with such a report, which he had copied out, as follows:

The undersigned, constituting the committee of Plymouth Church to whom were referred certain recent publications of Dr. Leonard Bacon and Mr. Theodore Tilton, hereby present their unanimous report.

The committee sought and obtained a personal interview with each of the three following-named persons, to wit: Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and the Pastor, all of whom responded to the searching questions of the committee with freedom and candor. Documents, letters, and papers pertaining to the case were carefully considered. A multiplicity of details, needing to be duly weighed, occasioned a somewhat protracted investigation. The committee hope that the apparent tardiness of their report will be compensated to the parties by rectifying an erroneous public sentiment under which they have all suffered misrepresentation.

I. The committee's first interview was with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, whose testimony was given with a modesty and touching sincerity that deeply moved those who listened to it. Her straightforward narrative was an unconscious vindication of her innocence and purity of character, and confirmed by evidences in the documents. She repelled with warm feeling the idea that her husband was the author of calumnious statements against her or had ever treated her with other than chivalrous consideration and protection. She paid a high tribute to his character and also to the fortitude with which he had borne prolonged injustice.

II. The committee further find that Mr. Tilton, in his relations with the Pastor, had a just cause of offense, and had received a voluntary apology. Mr. Tilton declined to characterize the offense for the following reasons: First, because the necessary evidence which should accompany any statement would include the names of persons who had happily escaped thus far the tongue of public gossip; next, that the apology was designed to cover a complicated transaction, its details difficult of exact or just statement; and last, that no possible good could arise from satisfying the public curiosity on this point. Mr. Tilton, after concluding his testimony, respectfully called the attention of the committee to the fact that the clerk of the Church had spoken calumniously of Mrs. Tilton during the late council, and had since unqualifiedly contradicted and retracted his statements as untrue and unjust, and he (Mr. Tilton) requested the committee to ratify and confirm that apology, making honorable record of the same in their report, which is hereby cheerfully done.

III. The committee further find that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's evidence corroborated the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. He also said the church action of which Mr. Tilton had complained had not been inspired by the Pastor, but had been taken independently by the church; that the popular impression that Mr. Tilton had been in the habit of speaking against him was unjust to Mr. T., and was owing mainly to the unwelcome introduction into the church of charges against Mr. T., by a mere handful of persons, who, in so doing, had received no countenance from the great mass of the congregation or from the Pastor. He said that the apology had been invested by the public press with an undue mystery; that after having been [illegible] previously entertained concerning the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon should give way to grateful acknowledgements of the providential opportunity which this publication has unexpectedly afforded to draw forth the testimony which the committee have thus reported in brief, but in sufficient fullness, as they believe, to explain and put at rest forever a vexatious scandal. The committee are likewise of opinion, based on the testimony submitted to them, that no unprejudiced court of inquiry could have reviewed this case as thus presented in person by its principal figures without being strikingly impressed with the moral integrity and elevation of character of the parties, and accordingly the committee cannot forbear to state that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton (and in an especial manner the latter) must and should receive the increased sympathy and respect of Plymouth Church and congregation. (Signed.)

BEECHER PREPARING TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

Meantime Beecher had been engaged in preparing his own statement for the committee, and had the night before come down from Peekskill for that purpose, and also to attend the Friday evening prayer-meeting the next day, and I suppose had not learned what had been done. Very early Friday morning I received the following note:

FRIDAY MORNING, July 10, '74.

MY DEAR FRANK: Can you be seen this morning? and, if so, when and where? Any time after 10 would suit me best, but any other hour I will make do. I came into town last night. Yours ever,

H. W. BEECHER.

I replied to him in substance—for I have not a copy—having been up very late the night before—indeed I believe I was still in bed when I received it—that I was quite tired, and would have to be busy, expecting to meet Tracy and Tilton again that day before Tilton should go before the committee in the evening. In response to my reply I received from Beecher the following reply:

MY DEAR FRANK: My papers are all here, and it would be far more convenient to have you here if you are not too tired. Yours. H. W. BEECHER.

In reply to this I informed Mr. Beecher that I was to meet Tilton at my house, that I would be in consultation with him, and advised him to come there and meet him also, as I hoped matters were in process of adjustment, and received from him on the same day the following note:

MY DEAR FRANK: I do not know as it is necessary to trouble you. I only wanted to read you the heads and outline of a statement. When I do speak I intend to be believed. Of course, I shall not publish until I have seen you. But the time is short. The crisis is at hand. I will not go forward long as heretofore. When I say will not, I mean cannot. Events are masters, just now. There is no earthly reason for conference with Mr. T. It makes nothing better; everything worse. The matter is in a nutshell. No light is needed, only choice. Yours gratefully, H. W. BEECHER.

JULY 10, '74.

I frankly confess that I felt hurt at this note, because I believed that I had been acting for the best in his behalf, and that matters were in process of adjustment. It seemed to me to be another cry of despair on his part, whereas I believed instead that he should have conferred with Tilton as his counsel had done.

During the day of the 10th Tilton's report drafted for the committee above quoted was submitted to Mr. Tracy, who said that, with a few alterations that were not material, he thought he could have it adopted by the committee.

TILTON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

On the evening of the same day—the 10th of July—in response to the invitation of the committee, and in pursuance of the policy that had been marked out in our conferences with Gen. Tracy, Tilton appeared before the committee and made a brief statement. Neither Tilton nor myself knew at that time what were the terms of the commission of the committee, or what were to be the extent and purpose of their inquiry, but both supposed that its purpose was to endeavor to settle the trouble between Beecher and Tilton, and not for the purpose of a full investigation of all the facts. This idea I had got from Mr. Beecher in the conversation which I have before related; and I had therefore supposed, as I stated to him, that I thought we could get along with the committee.

The first statement of Tilton before the committee not having been made public, I cannot know its terms, but he reported to me the substance of it as I find it made by him in his preface to his sworn statement of July 20, to the same committee; and as he was addressing the same individuals as to the facts which had taken place before them, I assume it to be a true statement. It is as follows:

"I call you to witness that on my first brief examination before your committee I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather seek to bury them beyond all possible revelation."

MRS. TILTON LEAVES HER HUSBAND.

On the morning of the next day, the 11th, a new and double complication arose. It consisted first of the sudden and unexpected announcement by Mrs. Tilton to her husband, at 6 o'clock A. M., that she meant to desert her home and family, and in a few moments afterward she carried this intention into effect by going to make her abode with Mr. and Mrs. Ovington: next, by the simultaneous publication, in that morning's newspapers, of the letter of appointment of the committee by Beecher, dated the 27th of June previous, but which letter had been kept back and not sent to the church until Tuesday, July 7. That letter called to have "some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting my conduct as compromised by the late publication made by Mr. Tilton. * * * I desire that when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee or to the church such action as may then seem to you right and wise."

On the same day Tilton came to see me, and announcing to me his wife's desertion, and calling my attention to the above publication, was excited by these simultaneous events, which seemed to him to be part of a prearranged plan of action, and also excited him to great indignation. He said that Beecher was again playing him a trick, as he had done before when he attempted to settle the matter, by now appointing a committee to make examination of the facts, then getting his wife surreptitiously to go before the committee and exonerate him fully from the charges of adultery, then tempting her openly to desert her husband so as to show that he (Tilton) had always been in the wrong, and was simply the creature of his magnanimity, and that now Beecher should have a full statement of all the facts and documents if it destroyed him, his wife or his family; that justice should be done at length, and the truth be known; that if Plymouth Church chose to accept an adulterer for its Pastor they should have the opportunity to do it; and that he was going home to prepare his full statement, and wanted me to give him the documents and evidence with which to do it. Upon my refusing to do so, he said that I was a traitor to him, because I had gone into this controversy in the beginning as his friend. I tried to pacify him; said everything I could to quiet him, assuring him that although we had been mistaken as to the purpose of the committee, yet, as Beecher had named them all, he had done so in his own interest and would be surely able to control them. He said that Beecher, by the terms of his letter of appointment, had challenged him before the world, and he accepted the challenge. I told him that I saw nothing in the letter which prevented him from standing upon the terms of the Bacon letter that an offence only had been committed. But he said that this was simply folly on my part—indeed, called me a fool for so believing, and said, "If you choose to desert me in this emergency of my life, I will stand by myself and fight it alone." I appealed again to him for his children's sake, saying, "I cannot be in sympathy with any course of yours that will simply blast them and ruin your household and yourself." But he was obdurate, and left me, reiterating his determination to make a full statement of the facts. Indeed, I had never seen a man so much changed as he had been in a few hours. In reference to this change in Tilton I quote the following from Mrs. Tilton's statement.

I rose quietly, and having dressed, roused him only to say, "Theodore, I will never take another step by your side. The end has indeed come!" He followed me to Mr. Ovington's to breakfast, saying that I was unduly excited, and that he had been misrepresented, perhaps but leaving me determined as before. How to account for the change which twenty-four hours had been capable of working in his mind than many years past, I leave for the eternities with their mysteries to reveal.

The causes of the change had, indeed, been revealed to me in a much shorter time.

I did not call upon Mr. Beecher upon this matter, because I believed he was in sufficient trouble already, and I was devoting all my energies to keeping Tilton within the bounds of reason as to his own course.

MR. MOULTON INVITED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

On the same day—the 11th—I received an invitation from the committee to appear before them on the 13th, which is as follows:

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1874.

Francis D. Moulton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church (at the request of Mr. Beecher) have appointed the following gentlemen, viz.: From the church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland; from the society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White—a committee to investigate, in the interest of truth and justice, certain charges made by Theodore Tilton in his recent letter to Rev. Leonard Bacon, which compromise the character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The committee are informed that you have some knowledge of matters involved in the case, and instruct me respectfully to invite you to appear before them on Monday evening next, July 13, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Augustus Storrs, Esq., No. 34 Monroe place, and furnish them with such facts as are within your own knowledge in the matters under investigation.

Very truly yours, H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

It will be observed that the committee only desired that I should "furnish them such facts as were within my own knowledge in the matter under investigation." The curious phraseology of this requirement would be quite patent to any one, as the committee could hardly suppose that I had been called in to be a personal witness of any intimacies, guilty or innocent, between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and my statement, if so confined, would have been necessarily very short; and I might well suppose that the invitation was so worded in order that I might make no disclosure.

LETTERS BETWEEN BEECHER AND MOULTON.

On my return to my house on Monday afternoon, at ten minutes to 6 o'clock, I received the following note from Mr. Beecher:

MONDAY, 5 P. M.

MY DEAR MOULTON: Will it be convenient for you to call around here any time this evening after half-past six? I shall be in and can be secure from interruption. I need to see you. Truly yours, and ever,

H. W. BEECHER.

To which I immediately replied in a note as follows:

MONDAY, 5:50 P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I shall be at home until 7:15 P. M. I am almost tired, or would go to you. There will be no interruption here. Truly yours,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Your last note grieved me. I have an invitation to appear before your committee this evening.

In reply to which I received the following note, heretofore published in my former statement:

[illegible] 13, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: I [illegible] cannot distress you long, as it must soon end; that is, there will be no more anxiety about the future, whatever regrets there may be for the past.

Truly yours and ever, H. W. BEECHER.

MR. MOULTON'S PROPOSED STATEMENT.

In pursuance of this note Mr. Beecher called on me and I read him the statement which I was to make to the committee that same evening, and he approved of its tone and character, and declared it, as I therein stated, honorable to both parties so far as I was concerned. I had also read the same to Tilton, and he agreed in the same opinion as to the propriety of its tone. What I did say has already been published, and contains, in the closing part, the advice to the committee which I had before given to Beecher, which was as follows:

I hold now, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize, in the language of the letter, a part of which has been quoted; that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he did make, and that he (Beecher) should refuse to be a party to the reopening of this painful subject. If he had made this statement he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and you the responsibility of a further inquiry. It is better now that the committee should not report, and in the place of a report, Mr. Beecher himself should make the statement which I have suggested; or that, if the committee does report, the report should be a recommendation to Mr. Beecher to make such a statement.

The interview was somewhat hurried, as I left him to go to the committee.

TILTON'S PROPOSED REPORT.

Seeing in some newspaper a supposed interview of a committeeman, who claimed to speak for Beecher, in which was reported Beecher's opinion of what I had said before the committee, I called upon him (Beecher) in reference to that and other business, and after the usual kindly salutations, I told him that I thought his committeemen were acting very foolishly in attempting to throw slurs or imputations upon me, and recited the facts, as I felt certain that he did not authorize or countenance the report. He told me that he had not seen the paper at all, and knew nothing about it. We then commenced a discussion of the situation, and I spoke of the fact that Tilton was preparing a statement, at which he expressed regret and sorrow. I told him Tilton had deemed the publication of the correspondence as to the appointment of the committee a challenge to him to come forward and make a full statement of all the facts; and that he regarded the act of his wife leaving his house a hostile one, prompted by the committee under the inspiration of Beecher. He said—as had already been published by an interviewer—that he had not authorized the publication of the letter of appointment at all; that he had intended to keep things quiet in accordance with my suggestion; but that now he thought he was compelled to make a statement, which statement he read to me, and which, while it took very much blame upon himself as to his course toward Tilton and his family, of course denied all guilt, but which thoroughly exonerated Tilton from any dishonorable act toward him. I expressed myself to Beecher, as I was, very much pleased with this statement, and said that if it was made to the committee before Tilton should make his, as Beecher informed me he intended to do, I had no doubt that I could prevail upon Tilton to agree to the statement proposed, and to allow the whole matter to drop; and as evidence of his disposition to do so, I showed Beecher a report which Tilton had once consented might be made by the committee, provided Beecher's statement exonerated him (Tilton) from any dishonorable act. This report was in Tilton's handwriting, a copy of which I showed Beecher:

The committee appointed to inquire into the offense and apology by Mr. Beecher alluded to in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, respectfully report that upon examination they find that an offense of grave character was committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, for which he made a suitable apology to both parties, receiving in return their forgiveness and goodwill. The committee further report that this seems to them a most eminently Christian way for the settlement of differences, and reflects honor on all the parties concerned.

SINGULAR CONDUCT ON THE PART OF BEECHER.

Said Beecher: "Will Tilton agree to that?" I answered: "He would have agreed to that, and I hope he will continue in that mind; for although he is writing his statement, yet I am dealing with him as I have dealt heretofore, allowing him to exhaust himself in writing out the statement, and then using my influence to suppress the publication, and I have no doubt I can do it again."

The conversation then turned as to what reply Tilton ought to make to Beecher's statement, which he had first read to me, if it were accepted by the committee. Thereupon Beecher stepped to his desk and wrote out the following for me to take to Tilton as the substance of what he should say in reply to Beecher's statement, and I was to use my very best exertions, and all the influence I could, over Tilton to have him agree to it. That paper, every word of which was written by Mr. Beecher, so that there is no opportunity for mistaking its language, I have in my possession:

The statement of Mr. Beecher being read, and if striking favorably, then a word sent, substantially thus, to committee:

I have been three years acting under conviction that I had been wronged, but was under the imputation of being the injurer. I learn from a friend that Mr. B. in his statement to you has reversed this and has done me justice. I am willing, should he consent, to appear before you with him, and dropping the further statements, which I felt it to be my duty to make for my own clearance, to settle this painful domestic difficulty—which ought never to have been made public—finally and amicably.

I left Mr. Beecher with this proposed statement for Tilton in my hand, went to Tilton, tried to persuade him not to publish, not to make his statement to the committee on the evening of the 20th, at which time they had summoned him, but found him exceedingly obdurate, and busy in preparing his statement. He again asked me for documents and papers, which I refused, and I then left him.

BEECHER'S FRIENDS GET ANXIOUS.

Several publications were made about this time as to what was to be the nature of Tilton's statement, which caused great anxiety to Mr. Tracy and myself, who had consultations on this matter. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 19th, I received the following note from Mr. Tracy to meet me, evidently written in consultation with Beecher, because the note-paper bears precisely the same water mark and is of the same texture as that of the notes which I had just previously received from Mr. Beecher from his house:

BROOKLYN, July 19, 1874.

F. D. Moulton:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you name a time and place to-day where I can see you. I think it important. Yours, truly. B. F. TRACY.

We met, and it was there determined between us, upon my suggestion, that I should make one more attempt to prevent Tilton making his statement to the committee. Previous to the reception of this note, at Tracy's suggestion, I had summoned my counsel by telegraph to meet me in New-York on Monday, the 20th. At the meeting on Sunday I found Tracy impressed with the idea that the documents relating to this affair had been destroyed, and that Tilton could not verify by the originals any statements from them. I answered him that that was not the case; that all the documents were in my hands with the single exception of Mrs. Tilton's confession, which had been returned to Tilton and destroyed, as Beecher knew, and that I should feel myself obliged to produce them before any tribunal which would compel testimony.

SCHEMES TO KEEP BACK TILTON'S STATEMENT.

On the morning of the 20th, by arrangement with Tracy, I went with my counsel to Tilton's house, and there we both strenuously and urgently argued with him against the making of his statement to the committee that evening. We represented to him that such a statement would be ruin to himself, his family, and to Beecher, and that it was not for the interest of either or of the community that so great a calamity should happen as the exposure of all these facts. Tilton reiterated that he had been challenged by Beecher; that he had given his word to the committee that he would appear, and that if they were there he would do so, and that if he should refuse to appear Beecher's advisers would insist that he had no facts and was afraid to appear. It was then suggested to him that if the committee did not meet that evening and he held himself in readiness to appear before them, that would be a sufficient answer to any such charge, and he was again persistently urged to take that course if a meeting of the committee could be prevented. Tilton exhibited great reluctance even to that, whereupon I felt obliged to tell him that I should consider this course in thus presenting the matter against Beecher a personal affront to myself, and that in such case I should take all the means in my power to prevent his statement being effectual. To this appeal, put to him in the strongest language I could command, Tilton finally consented, first, that if the committee were not present, so that he might be excused from appearing before them that evening, he would not publish his statement or let its contents be known until a future meeting of the committee, when I suggested to him the course that had been agreed upon by Beecher and the statement which had been prepared by Beecher might be submitted to the committee and an amicable report made.

After getting Tilton's consent I drove around to Mr. Tracy's house, took him into the carriage, and we drove to my house, together with my counsel. When we arrived there we narrated to Mr. Tracy what had taken place at Tilton's, and he (Tracy) agreeing that this course was best, undertook to get an adjournment of the committee till Wednesday evening, and suggested that it might be difficult to find them before the meeting, in which case it was understood that he himself would not be present on that evening. I undertook to see Tilton and have him agree that if Tracy should not be present he would refuse to go on until a subsequent meeting, on the ground that he desired Tracy to be there to cross-examine him after he had made his statement.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

Mr. Tracy left my house for that purpose, and soon after returned and reported that he had called upon the Chairman and left him a formal note, saying that he could not be present at the meeting of the committee, and requesting the adjournment; that he had been to see another member of the committee, Mr. Cleveland, but failed to find him. He then left, saying that even if the committee held a meeting he would not be present.

I then saw Tilton, stated the difficulties about getting an adjournment of the committee, and asked his acquiescence in the arrangement not to deliver his statement to the committee if Tracy was not there. I made efforts to detain him at dinner until after 8 o'clock, in order that the committee might adjourn before he came. He left my house after 8 o'clock, and, not soon returning, in about an hour after I sent a messenger to the committee to learn what was being done, who returned with the word, to the unspeakable grief and surprise of myself and my counsel—who had co-operated with me in the interest of Mr. Beecher, as I had requested him—that Tilton was reading his statement to the committee! Almost in despair, but with a last lingering hope of preventing the full exposure of this unspeakably pernicious scandal, [illegible] and waited the coming out of Tilton, and conjured him not to give any copy of his statement for publication, hoping that the committee would see, as I did, that the necessities of the welfare of the whole community required that it should not be made public; and I got him to consent so to do; and on the next day I was present when he refused the request of a personal friend to allow it to be published in the *Herald*. The manner of its publication has been explained in the card of Mr. Maverick, a publication made without Mr. Tilton's consent or knowledge, and to the indescribable grief of both of us.

After the publication I saw nothing but strife and wretchedness, and nothing was left for me to do but to hold myself sternly aloof and allow the parties to fight it out without the aid of any documents or knowledge in my possession.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

On the 24th of July I received the following note from Beecher by the hand of Tracy, written on the same cross-lined water-marked paper as the note of Mr. Beecher of the 19th of July, requesting that I would send him the papers and documents in my possession:

JULY 24, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am making out a statement, and need the letters and papers in your hands. Will you send by Tracy all the originals of my papers? Let them be numbered and an inventory taken, and I will return them to you as soon as I can see and compare, get dates, make extracts or copies, as the case may be.

Will you also send me Bowen's heads of difficulty and all letters of my sister, if any are with you?

I heard you were sick. Are you about again? God grant you to see peaceful times. Yours faithfully,

H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. Moulton.

I said to Mr. Tracy that he had better take back that note, as I could not, in honor and conscience, give up the documents to either party to aid them in the preparation of statements against each other. Mr. Tracy suggested that perhaps I might send copies, to which I answered that that would seem to me the same breach of honorable obligation as to send the originals, and that it was impossible for me to have them copied, as I was about to leave town.

On the day of my arrival home, Aug. 4, I received an invitation from the committee to come before it the next day, asking me only to bring the documents referred to in Tilton's statement. Having seen in the public prints that it was said that Beecher had received no answer from me to his request of July 24, I sent him the letter which has been published of the date of Aug. 4, explaining in form what I had said in substance through Mr. Tracy.

At 10:50 of that evening a letter was brought to me purporting to be signed by H. W. Beecher, but not in his handwriting, asking for the production of all the documents before the committee, but which afterwards Mr. Sage, chairman of the committee, certified to be a correct copy of the original, which is here inserted.

BROOKLYN, July 28, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Committee of Investigation are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors. I, too, earnestly wish that you would come and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on my case. I pray you also to bring all letters and papers relating to it which will throw any light upon it, and bring to a result this protracted case.

I trust that Mrs. M. has been reinvigorated, and that her need of your care will not be so great as to detain you. Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. Moulton.

Correct copy of original. H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

FIRST INDICATION OF UNFRIENDLINESS.

The letter of Beecher's of Aug. 4, heretofore published, was the first indication that I had ever had from Henry Ward Beecher of unfriendliness, and I have the very best reason for knowing that the harsh portions of it were the suggestions of others and not of his own mind. After receiving these notes of Beecher's I came to the conclusion that if Tilton also consented, I would make the full statement before the committee which I have since published. When I began the preparation of my statement I did not design to include the letters of Mrs. Hooker and her brother, or Mr. Hooker, because, as they had only a collateral bearing upon the controversy, I was very unwilling to drag the name of Mrs. Hooker, for whom I entertain the highest respect, into this matter. But having seen in the newspapers an attack in advance upon Mrs. Hooker's sanity, inspired by the friends of Mr. Beecher, and Beecher, through the advice of his counsel, as I believe, having asserted that I retained letters of his brother and sister that were not given into my keeping as part of the documents in this controversy, I felt it at once due to the lady's position and myself that they should appear, and hence they were inserted.

After Tracy had learned by my published letter that I would go before the committee and make a full statement, he desired most earnestly that I should do no such thing, bringing to bear every argument that occurred to him to dissuade me therefrom, and among others that if I made the statement it would have to come out in the cross-examination that I had received money from Beecher for the use of Tilton, and that Beecher's friends would thereupon make a charge of blackmail against me. I told him in the presence of my counsel—for whom I had again sent at his (Tracy's) request—that that would not come out on cross-examination, for the facts in regard to the money were already fully disclosed in my statement, and that in that transaction there was nothing dishonorable on Beecher's part, or my own part, that I should fear seeing the light of day. Tracy strongly assured me that I ought not, under any circumstances, to disclose the letters and documents in my possession; that I was bound by every principle of honor and sacred obligation to keep them private; and that it would be better, both for Tilton and Beecher, that I should do so.

THE REPORTED PISTOL SCENE.

At his suggestion I called a meeting on Monday morning of some of Mr. Beecher's friends, and some of my most valued friends who could be got together, to lay before them this proposition. At that meeting my counsel advised that there were two honorable courses before me. One was to seal my lips as to personal statements, and produce no documents but those of which extracts had been made and already been put before the committee, as it would be but just to both parties that, a part of a paper being seen, the whole should be known; or to make a full and complete statement of all the facts and documents, both parties having consented. These alternatives were discussed in the meeting of my friends, and by a majority of them it was determined that less harm would come to the community, to the families of the parties, and to the parties themselves if I took the former course. Yielding to the advice of those I so much respected, I concluded to go before the committee and make the simple statement of an intention not to take part in the controversy, and producing only the letters which had in part been before them in Tilton's statement, reserving the right to protect my own honor and purity of action in this matter if attacked, as I have since done.

In order that the exact credit due to Mr. Beecher's statement may be seen and its value as testimony may be fully appreciated as compared with the facts and documents that I shall hereafter bring forward in my own vindication, I am compelled to notice some other patent misstatements in this special plea of counsel made in behalf of Mr. Beecher, if not by himself; and one of the first in order which claims attention is the averment in his statement that "the only copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession was torn in pieces in his own presence" on the night of the 30th of December, 1870, an act about which he could hardly be mistaken. On the contrary, I have stated that that paper of "confession" was delivered into my hands the night of the meeting of Beecher and Tilton at my house when Beecher was first charged with his adulteries with Mrs. Tilton; and afterward, when I demanded the retraction of him, he asked me, "What will you do with it if I give it up?" I answered, "I will keep it as I keep the confession. If you act honorably, I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life." I may be allowed to say here that at this remark I made reference to the pistol in my overcoat pocket, which I always carried in the night, as emphasizing the extremity of my defense of the papers. Yet Mr. Beecher says, "He made no verbal threats, but opened his overcoat, and with some emphatic remark he showed a pistol." Why misrepresent? Is it possible that he gave his confidence at once to a man who extorted a paper from him with a pistol? Yet Beecher's committee make a point of this prevarication in their argument for the accused!

MRS. TILTON'S SO-CALLED CONFESSION.

After the tripartite covenant I handed back that same paper to Tilton at the request of his wife, in order that she might be satisfied, and herself destroy it. Now, which of these statements is true? Let contemporaneous facts and acts answer.

It will be remembered that that meeting was on Friday night, the 30th of December, 1870. Mrs. Tilton sent me a note, heretofore published, dated the next Saturday morning, in the following words:

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one which I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Yours, truly, E. R. TILTON.

The "letter" referred to, of course, it will be seen is the "confession," the only letter I then had of hers referring to this matter.

And again, to show that I cannot be either mistaken or untrue, I refer to Mrs. Tilton's note to Mr. Beecher of April 21, following, heretofore published:

FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: As Mr. Moulton has returned, will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence.

Would not Tilton have caused such a paper to be preserved after he had founded an accusation upon it? This falsehood was put in by Beecher's lawyers lest Tilton might produce a copy, as my statement had not then been published with its documentary evidence.

MORE VARIATIONS FROM THE TRUTH.

Still another variation from the truth occurs in Beecher's statement in regard to the destruction of the "letter of contrition." In his explanation of it he speaks as follows:

"I did not trouble myself about it it till more (sic) than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case, (of which hereafter,) and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in this old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty; so one day I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum, and said 'You promised to return it to me.' He seemed confused for a moment, and said, 'Did I?' 'Certainly,' I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. On my putting the question again, he said, 'That paper was burned up long ago;' and during the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord, he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never asked for nor authorized the destruction of this paper."

Upon this point I have said in my statement that I retained that "letter of contrition" as one of the papers necessary to keep peace between the parties, and I now add that this was well known to Beecher, and I shall prove it at last from his own mouth. It will be remembered, so far from Beecher believing within more than a year afterward that it had been destroyed and burned up, that in April, 1872, Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, Beecher's friend and partner in the publication of his book—and who thinks that Beecher's [illegible] his behalf in drawing up the tripartite covenant—wrote me the following letter, heretofore published in my statement, dated the same day with that remarkable covenant:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1872.

MY DEAR MOULTON: Now for the closing act of justice and duty. Let Theodore pass into your hand the written apology which he holds for the improper advances, and do you pass it into the flames of the friendly fire in your room of reconciliation. Then let Theodore talk to Oliver Johnson. I hear that he and Carpenter, the artist, have made this whole affair the subject of conversation in the clubs. Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL WILKESON.

Did Beecher or his friend want me to burn a "letter of contrition" in April, 1872, which Beecher avers I had told him, and he believed had been burned long previous? But again in Beecher's letter of June 1, 1873, he says: "The agreement (tripartite covenant) was made after my letter through you was written. He (Tilton) had had it a year." Yes, from Jan. 1, 1871, to April 2, 1872. Does Beecher really believe himself when he says that I told him that letter was long before burned up? He had not seen his letter of June 1 when this falsehood was told for him. In view of such false statements, is the anxiety of his counsel to get his letters and papers out of my hands, so they could square their statements by them, at all wonderful?

As bearing upon the want of veracity in the matter that we have just considered as to the destruction of the "letter of contrition," I take leave to call attention to a like misstatement as to the original preparation of this same "letter."

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

I have stated that it was written out according to the dictation of Mr. Beecher. As an honorable man, looking only to a settlement between the parties, and at that moment certainly without any other possible motive which could be imputed to me, I could have only desired to reproduce exactly the words of Beecher, which I did with exactness; and the most cursory examination of the phrases will show them to have been *his* words and not *mine*. I am not in the habit of using such language; indeed, I hardly believe myself capable of composing it. I should not myself have used the phrase, "Humble myself before him as I do before my God." I was not used to that kind of expression, nor the phrase, "Toward the poor child lying there praying with folded hands." I never called a woman of nearly forty years old a "poor child" in my life. I did not know that she "was lying" anywhere with folded hands. Beecher did, because he says in his statement to the committee that she "lay there white as marble," like a statue of the Old World, palm to palm, like one praying, thus reproducing four years afterward almost the identical phrase and picture which he conveyed to me, and which I put in the "letter of contrition." I could not have used the phrase "I have her forgiveness," because I did not know whether he had it or not, except as he told me, and if I had acted upon my belief in the matter I should suppose that he had not. This letter, after being prepared by me, was read by him before he put his signature to it.

The explanation put by Beecher in his statement—that "this paper was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him [me] in setting forth my [his] feelings. * * * But they were put into sentences by him [me] expressed as he [I] understood them, not as my [his] words, but as hints of my [his] figures and letters, to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. * * * It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpracticed writer, as helps to his memory in representing to Mr. Tilton how I felt toward his family"—all this explanation is a mere afterthought made up for the purpose of explanation merely. Beecher always treated this letter as his own in all the after conversations we had upon the subject.

Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, Mr. Beecher's friend and acting counsel, could have known nothing of that paper except from Beecher, as I had never told him or anybody else save Tilton anything of its contents, and both Beecher and Wilkeson supposed it was delivered by me to Tilton, as it was intended to be. And in his letter heretofore published, speaking in the interest of Beecher, Wilkeson calls it "the written apology which he holds for the improper advances." In Beecher's letter of June 1, 1873, just before quoted, he speaks of it as "my letter that he (Tilton) had over a year," not "a memorandum for the purposes of conversation," written by an unpracticed writer, which did not represent his thought.

SCHEMING TO BREAK THE FORCE OF BEECHER'S LETTER TO TILTON.

I have said this was an afterthought. The reason for so believing, outside the intrinsic evidence from the documents, is that when this controversy was about being renewed because of the publication and speeches of Dr. Leonard Bacon, which brought it on again, I was in consultation with Beecher upon what might be the effect of them, and predicting that if Bacon went on he would surely reopen the whole matter. In that conversation Beecher said to me—and I remember his words exactly, because it was quite a startling proposition—"Can't we hit upon some plan to break the force of my letter to Tilton? Can't we hit upon some form of note from you to me in which you shall state that that letter was not in fact a letter at all, but simply a memorandum of points of my conversation made by you for the purpose of expressing more accurately my thought and feeling toward Tilton and his family." I said, "I will think of that, but we must wait, I think, until the necessity arises before determining what I ought to do in that regard." He said, "I will prepare such a note, and you read it over carefully and see whether or not it is possible for you to sign it." I said, "Very well, prepare the note and I will consider it, but as you put the proposition now, of course it wouldn't be true." He never showed me such a note if he prepared it.

Another instance to show how this lawyer's statement of Beecher cannot be trusted, I find stated in these words: "I never resumed my intimacy with the family; but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Mr. Tilton, and at his request."

Is this averment true? I confess that I believed it substantially true at the time I prepared my published statement, supposing that Beecher was acting according to his distinct instruction to Mrs. Tilton in his letter of Feb. 7, 1871, and in accordance with his promise to me to have no further communication with Mrs. Tilton except through myself. I extract as follows, the whole letter having been published:

In him (Moulton) we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended. But is there no future—no wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation and mediate and bless you, Theodore, and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, *and there I must meet you.*

This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his hands. I am very earnest in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subjected to even a chance of miscarriage. Your unhappy friend,

H. W. BEECHER.

Could Beecher have written that sentence of me if, as his committee reports, forty days before I had extorted a paper from him with threats by a pistol, for which they say I ought to have been handed over to the police?

BEECHER MEETS MRS. TILTON CLANDESTINELY.

And therefore I put forth in my statement what, when I prepared it, I believed to be true. I said:

On the same day there was conveyed to me from Beecher a request to Tilton that Beecher might write to Mrs. Tilton, because all parties had then come to the conclusion that there should be no communication between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton or Beecher and Tilton except with my knowledge and consent, and I had exacted a promise from Beecher that he would not communicate with Mrs. Tilton or allow her to communicate with him unless I saw the communication, which promise, I believe, was, on his part, faithfully kept, but, as I soon found, was not on the part of Mrs. Tilton. Permission was given to Beecher to write to Mrs. Tilton, and the following is his letter:

—which is the letter of Feb. 7, 1871, from which the above extract is made. I had no intimation that he received any correspondence from Mrs. Tilton that did not go through my hands, and certainly that he made none to her, or visited her. But since the preparation of that statement there have come into my hands certain letters from him to Mrs. Tilton that now show me that he was unfaithful to his promise to me, and that he kept up his intercourse clandestinely with her, in violation of his solemn promises, his plighted faith to the wronged husband, to his own imminent and deadly peril, without the knowledge of his (Beecher's) wife—for doing all which things there could have been but one incentive. It becomes necessary, therefore, on the question of veracity of his statement as to the renewal of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, that some of these letters should be compared.

In her letter dated Jan. 13, 1871, written to a female friend—which certainly will not be claimed to have been dictated by Tilton—Mrs. Tilton says:

"My faith and hope are very bright, now that I am off the sick bed, and dear Frank Moulton is a friend indeed. (He is managing the case with Mr. Bowen.) We have weathered the storm, and I believe without harm to our *best*. * * * These slanders have been sown broadcast. I am quoted everywhere as the author of them. Coming in this way and form to Mr. Bowen, they caused his (Tilton's) immediate dismission from both the *Independent* and the *Union*. Suffering thus, both of us, so unjustly—(I knew nothing of these plans) —anxiety night and day brought on my miscarriage: a disappointment I have never before known—a *love-babe* it promised, you know. I have had sorrow almost beyond human capacity, dear ——. *It is my mother!*

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

I do not quote the whole letter, as it has been already published and may be referred to. The peculiarity of the language of this extract should be noted. We find Mrs. Tilton on the 30th of December sick in bed with what she states to have been a miscarriage a few days before of what promised to be a "*love-babe*, you know"—a very curious expression from a woman nearly forty years old and the mother of six children, to describe a child begotten in lawful wedlock; specially when, as Mrs. Tilton now asserts, she and her husband had been fiercely quarreling for many months, and, Bessie Turner testifies, even to blows. Within six weeks of her getting off her sick-bed, arising from that confinement, where Beecher says she lay white as marble, with eyes closed as in a trance, with her hands on her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer, she writes the following invitation to Beecher, which I received from his hand:

WEDNESDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound *towards all* as it used? So does mine. *I am myself again* (sic.) I did not dare to tell you till I was sure, but the bird has sung in my heart these *four* weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. "Spring has come." Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in *any way*, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond! When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thus the dear Father.

There can be but one meaning in these phrases under such circumstances. "*I am myself again*. I did not dare to tell you *till I was sure*, but the bird has sung in my heart these *four weeks*, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. '*Spring has come*,'" &c. "*Of course I should like to share with you my joy.*"

BEECHER'S REPLY.

I assume it will not be claimed that Tilton [illegible] hint to come "when she was all right" answered? The reply to that question will be found in two notes to Elizabeth from Beecher, the shorter one inclosed within the other. The first is as follows:

The blessing of God rest upon you! Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a spark and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like Spring [*sic*] upon Winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know—none but God—through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered! There was Mount Sinai, there was the barren desert, there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the Promised land!—or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live! And, in another world, the emancipated soul may utter thanks!

If it would be of comfort to you, now and then, to send me a letter of true *inwardness* [*sic*]—the outcome of your inner life—*it would be safe*, for I am now at home here with my sister; and it is *permitted to you* [*sic*] and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?

This is in Beecher's handwriting, but without direction or signature, but the note inclosed in pencil tells us the direction of it, as the words, "Your note broke like Spring upon Winter," tell also to what note it was in reply to, because that quotes the words of Mrs. Tilton's, "Spring has come," asking him to "share her joy," she being "all right" now. The inclosure is on a slip of paper, marked O, (but which I do not produce here, reserving it for presentation before another tribunal.)

Was there ever a plainer case of renewal of intimacy, to say the least, than this? Mark, also, amid the prayers to God contained in the longer note, Beecher's suggestion that Elizabeth can write him now "with safety," because he is living alone with his sister—*i. e.*, his wife is away!

*ANOTHER LETTER TO MRS. TILTON.

If this stood alone it would be all-sufficient to prove that he speaks falsely who says that Beecher never visited Mrs. Tilton except at her husband's request after the *settlement*, and fill my purpose, but I do not choose to leave it in its solitude as a single act, and therefore I reproduce from my statement the letter from Mrs. Tilton to Beecher which bears date May 3, 1871:

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you *forgave* me while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from *you* all suffering; to bear myself alone, leaving *you* forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and *nest-hiding!* That I failed utterly we both know. But now I ask forgiveness.

Perhaps Tilton extorted this letter, too, from his wife.

The italics are those of the writer. Will Beecher, in his first sermon after his vacation, please explain what sort of a spiritual "weapon" "*nest-hiding*" is, with which "a poor dear child of a woman" "keeps all suffering from her Pastor" so as to leave him "forever ignorant of it," unless, indeed, "nest-hiding" is a carnal weapon, for in that case no explanation is needed. There are indications in this note that perhaps Beecher did not keep his appointment, and that may have been the reason for its writing.

Whether this note was answered I do not now produce documentary evidence to show, nor is it necessary upon the question whether Beecher renewed his intimacy with her after the settlement, because I produce another note of Jan. 20, 1872, undirected, but inclosed in an envelope addressed "Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Livingston street, Brooklyn," bearing the postmark of the same date.

20th JANUARY, 1872.

Now may the God of Peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ.

This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of the coming immortality, and seem to myself most of the time to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, "Come up hither."

I shall be in New-Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological classes, or preaching. My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday.

I called on Monday, but you were out.

I hope you are growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Saviour abide with you.

Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

I again call attention to the mixture of prayer and business in this note by the following words: "My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I called on Monday, but found you were out."

A WELCOME TO CHURCH.

But this is not the only note which establishes renewed intimacy. I produce another note, undirected and unsigned, but inclosed in an envelope postmarked the same day, directed "Elizabeth Tilton, care of Theodore Tilton, Esq., Brooklyn." This is the only one addressed to his care, and its contents are such that a husband might read coming from a Pastor to his parishioner, except that the husband was using the intimacy of the pastor with his wife for the purpose of blackmailing him. But why leave it unsigned?

MAY 6, 1872.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I was glad to see you at church yesterday. It is always a great comfort to me when you are, and a token of God's favor.

I go to-night to Norwich, N. Y., where my granddaughter, six years old, is dying, and her mother, my Hattie, awaiting her own confinement. I seem to live amid funerals. The air is heavy much of the time with the odor of the grave.

I am again at work on the *Life*, making haste while the day lasts—"the night cometh when no man can work."

I pray for you, that God would dwell in you by that spirit of divine love by which we are cleansed from anger, impatience, and all self-assertion, and kept in the sweetness of that peace which passes all understanding. That it may please God to lift you up out of all trouble, and to keep you under the shadow of His wings, is my prayer for you. By His spirit animosity may be utterly slain, and your better self may be clothed with the invincible spirit of a love which, springing from God, and abiding in Him, will carry with it His victory.

And these letters, written, too, by a Christian minister to a woman whom he now characterizes in his statement thus: "I am in that kind of divided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth, that she was a saint and chief of sinners." He knew all of her then that he does now, unless, indeed, he does know *more* now, and yet he wants "refreshment" from her "true inwardness."

I need not prolong this statement by the production of documents to show that the intimacy between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton did not cease after Jan. 1, 1871, when he had solemnly settled the past injury with the husband, and promised me that it should cease, and when he now states it did cease, for all these letters are subsequent to his settlement with Tilton, and some of them more than a year after.

I call attention to the fact that I have drawn no inferences as to the effect of these letters. I have only compared them, shown the relations of their several parts to their surroundings, except that I do insist that they show a renewal of intimacy with his family not under the supervision of either Tilton or myself, which is the point at issue between Beecher and me in this regard. I have avoided stating in terms the effect upon my mind because, in my former statement, having given only the results of conversations, I have been criticised, and disbelief of the facts I stated has been attempted because I did not state the precise words and manner of the admissions of the fact of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton by Beecher. It has been said that, being a "man of the world," I drew inferences from his pure and unguarded expressions which they did not authorize, and, therefore, as to these letters I have left the inferences to be drawn by those who read them in the light which dates and facts now throw upon them.

BEECHER'S CONFESSIONS.

But to answer this criticism in another direction, and to show the impossibility that I could be mistaken, not seeking to shelter myself under any supposed misunderstanding; but taking all the burden of veracity between Beecher, Tilton, and myself, I now proceed to give such portions as are necessary of some few of the conversations in which Beecher made confession of adultery.

I have before stated that the first confession was made on the night I went for the "retraction" of Mrs. Tilton; that I there told him: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you have done great injury to Tilton otherwise;" and I say further in my published statement: "That he confessed and denied not, but confessed." As he did not deny this charge, so explicitly made by me, whatever inferences I may have made from his words at other times, he certainly could not have mistaken mine at this time. When speaking of the relations of a man and a woman, "criminal intercourse" has but one "legal or literary meaning," even to a clergyman.

It, however, seems necessary that I should go still further, which I do, and I say that on that evening he confessed to me his relations with Mrs. Tilton in language so vivid that I could not possibly forget or mistake it. He said, "My acts of intercourse with that woman were as natural and sincere an expression of my love for her as the words of endearment which I addressed to her. There seemed to be nothing in what we did together that I could not justify to myself on the ground of our love for each other, and I think God will not blame me for my acts with her. I know that at present it would be utterly impossible for me to justify myself before man." This is impressed upon my mind because it was the first enunciation of a justification of the doctrines of free love that I had ever heard.

Not only on the occasion of handing back Mrs. Tilton's "retraction," and when giving me the letter of contrition of Jan. 1, 1871, did he particularize with regard to the feelings that influenced him to do as he did with Mrs. Tilton, but in many of the conversations I held with him he strongly adverted to the absorbing love which he felt for the woman, and to the joys of his intercourse with her, which he always justified because of that love. Indeed, on one occasion when speaking of it he said so pure did the intercourse seem to him that the [illegible] red lounge on which they had been together seemed to him "almost a sacred thing."

If my testimony is to avail anything in this matter, I here commit it now fully to the statement heretofore made by me, which I then softened by omitting details, the language of which I thought best for public morality should be suppressed. And I call attention to the fact made in my previous statement that, in the presence of myself and one other witness, whom I still feel reluctant to bring forward—of course not Mr. Tilton—both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher admitted in language not to be mistaken that a continued sexual intimacy existed between them, and asked advice as to the course to be taken because of it.

THE "ALIEN LOVES" OF MR. AND MRS. TILTON.

I trust I shall be pardoned for giving an instance or two out of the many that I might cite of the inconsistency of Mr. Beecher with himself. The [illegible] of his statement is that Mrs. Tilton [illegible] to her husband in the first [illegible] (Beecher's) [illegible] document was one "incriminating" him. Lastly, he gives an account of his interview with Mrs. Tilton when he got the retraction. This he describes in the following words:

> I added that he (Tilton) said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she admitted this fact to him last July. I said: "Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?" She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said: "You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged?" She opened her eyes, and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he; that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord.

The point between us is this: I averred in my statement that the document which Beecher saw as well as myself, was her confession that he had committed adultery with the wife. Which was it? A confession only of excessive love and improper advances on his part, or, as he describes it, an "incriminating" confession? Without stopping to advert to the fact that Mrs. Tilton in her confession which went to Dr. Storrs, says that he asked her to be a wife to him, with all that that implies, and the singular fact appears that she does not therein say she said no to him, need I advert upon the likelihood of her making a negative with her great love for him if he took the initiative? Let us now judge Mr. Beecher by his own statement. He went to Mrs. Tilton and asked her if she had confessed all that her husband had charged, which he said were "improper advances." She bowed her head in acquiescence. He said: "How could you do that?" She now gives the reason, and says, Tilton had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he, and that "she might win him if she confessed she loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on in future concord."

Assuming this report of the conversation to be true, and the reason given by Mrs. Tilton for her confession, I am led to ask how would it tend to show that the husband, who had confessed his adultery to his wife, had a wife as bad as he was, because she confessed to him that she had been tempted by her pastor and friend, and had refused his solicitations, under circumstances of the greatest possible temptation? It can only be reconciled upon the theory that Tilton's confession of "alien loves" also included a declaration that he had not sinned in act with them. This supposition, however, both Beecher and Elizabeth reject with scorn. Both declare the same equivocal words as hers as to Tilton mean adultery only. May not, then, her "love" with Beecher, so "excessive," mean the same thing? If that theory as to themselves is true, would not such a confession to Tilton by his wife, instead of convincing him that she was as bad as he was as an adulterer, tend to show to him that she was the best of all women, and withstood temptation better than her grandmother Eve? Why confess her own entire worthiness in order to convince her husband of her unworthiness? On the contrary, does not this language plainly show that her confession was precisely what I have declared it was in the written confession, and what it was in fact?

TILTON FOR WAR—MOULTON FOR DIPLOMACY.

Let me give a single other instance. When called upon in his cross-examination to explain his phrases in the letter of June 3, 1872: "I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves"—he says:

> Devices did not refer to me, but to him (Moulton)—his whole style of acting.
>
> Q.—Theodore said he was born for war, and Moulton probably born for diplomacy? A.—Yes.
>
> By Mr. Cleaveland—Were the plan and method by which, from time to time, these things were managed, by your suggestions or by Mr. Moulton? A.—I made suggestions, from time to time, generally without any effect, and the essential course of affairs, so far as it has not been forced upon us from outside influences, has been of his (Moulton's) procuring.

Again he answers to another question as follows:

> Q.—The "devices"—did that refer to all the places and arrangements and steps that had been taken? A.—It referred to this: If I had been left to manage this matter simply myself I should have said "yes" or "no." That would have been the whole of it, but instead of that the matter went into Moulton's hands, and Moulton is a man that loves intrigue in such a way that, as Lady Montague said of somebody, "he would not carve a cabbage unless he could steal on it from behind and do it by a device."

THE SEVERAL "DEVICES."

Let us see if this is true. I certainly did not manage the "device" of getting the retraction from Mrs. Tilton of Dec. 30, 1870. I did not manage the "device" of the reconciliation with Bowen in 1870. I did not manage the "device" of the tripartite covenant. I did not suggest his proposed letter to Claflin, and of his sending me to him to ascertain whether he had learned the "very bottom facts." I did not suggest the "device" of putting the card in the Brooklyn *Eagle* denying the facts—I only made it more intelligible. I did not suggest the "device" of attempting to stop the mouth of Mrs. Hooker, for I could know nothing about it until Beecher came to me with it.

I did not suggest the "device" of his proposed card to Tilton, by which he should repudiate the Woodhull statement. I did not manage or suggest the "devices" of the two letters of Feb. 7, 1871, that I should be made a priest at the altar of reconciliation, because it appears from the letters themselves I was then on a sick-bed. I did not suggest the "device" as to his letters to Mrs. Woodhull, for he wrote them and then sent them to me for my approval. I did not suggest the "devices" of silence; or of writing to Shearman to send letters of explanation to Mr. Tilton, nor the letter to Mr. Cleaveland, of which he sent me a copy; nor of sending Cleaveland with his horse and buggy to hunt Carpenter, in order to shut up his mouth, lest his statement should appear "to have come from head-quarters," as Beecher wrote to me he had done it. Neither did I manage the "device," since the publication of the Bacon letter, of the proposed statement for Tilton to make to the committee in reply to the one which he (Beecher) was to make.

These all, as appears from the letters and documents themselves, are the emanations of Mr. Beecher's own diplomacy to cover up the fact that he had given bad advice to the wife of his friend upon a misstatement of the truth as to a domestic difference. Is Mr. Beecher to be believed when he states all these were my "devices;" or rather, was not his state of mind better described by himself in his cross-examination, where he is asked to explain—what, indeed, is unexplainable on any other theory than the truth of his guilt—his letter of Feb. 7, 1871? I quote:

> Q.—In your letter of the same date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by his kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely what did you mean? Why that last sentence? A.—It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recall the precise working of my mind.

It is indeed true that his mind is all "a muddle" in undertaking to carry through the explanation made by his lawyers. Yet even this poor excuse, that "he cannot recall the workings of his mind," he does not leave to himself, because in his written statement he says: "I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. *My memory of states of mind is clear and tenacious*, better than memory of dates and details," and yet in his cross-examination he utterly breaks down upon "the state of his mind" and declares it "all a muddle."

But it is not my purpose, nor will it be profitable to push the analysis of this statement of Mr. Beecher's lawyers farther. From these specimens of its inconsistencies, and from these contradictions of the facts, I shall leave the truth of our respective statements to be judged of by all good men who take an interest in them.

I have here at first given what I am sorry to say is a prolix but faithful narrative of every event and act in which I took part, with the documents and papers, occurring since the inception of the Bacon letter. And I ask the judgment of every candid mind upon the question of veracity first herein stated, whether the statement of Henry Ward Beecher before the committee—that "when that (Bacon) letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter-operation, no documents, no help, I was staggered, and when Tilton subsequently published his statement, after he came to this committee, when that came out I never heard a word from Moulton; he never sent for me, nor visited me, nor did a thing; I waited for him to say or do something"—can be true, in general or in either particular.

QUESTIONS FOR BEECHER TO ANSWER.

His averment covers the whole period from before the 21st of June to the hour he made his statement. Does he not know that he himself placed in my hands his proposition in his own handwriting as to what Tilton should say in reply to his statement before the committee, written more than three weeks after the publication of the Bacon letter? Does he not know he visited my house in reference to my own statement to be made before his committee, when he came according to his letter of appointment of July 13? Does he not know that I wrote out for him my view of the words by which he could shield himself from the consequences of that Bacon letter, to be used in his pulpit, which he copied out to show to his friends? Does he not remember when he put his arms around my neck, during that consultation of the 5th of July, fourteen days after the Bacon letter, and in the presence of my business partner spoke of me as the "best friend that God ever raised up to a man?" In view of these facts thus vouched, how can he stand before the community otherwise than as a convicted falsifier and slanderer of "his only and best friend," who was loyally doing all he could to save him day by day?

From this bitter issue there is in my mind for Beecher but one escape, to which I gladly turn—that these statements are put into his mouth by his lawyers and advisers, and are not his own; and while that may well protect him from the charge of ungrateful, wicked lying, at the same moment it disposes of his statement to the committee as evidence in this controversy not being the truth told by himself or another, but the special plea of his counsel.

Whatever may have been my own mistakes in acting for him, whatever may have been the faults and foolishness of my advice in his behalf, to save him in the years of his deadly peril, thank God they brought him into no such terrible dilemma as this, by which his character as a man of truth and Christian piety is forever gone, or his pretended statement ceases to be evidence in his own behalf!

I have gone through all these facts with another purpose also, and that is that I may in some degree reinstate myself with the public from the charge of treachery and broken faith to Mr. Beecher, which, if true, ought to render any word I might say in my own behalf as to any other charge useless.

If I have not thereby succeeded in substantiating my truthfulness as a witness, my purity of motive and the loyalty of my conduct toward Beecher—always acknowledging everything of unwisdom or want of judgment in my actions that may justly be alleged against me—all that I may say further in regard to the charges of blackmail so liberally visited upon me by Mr. Beecher may as well remain unsaid.

THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAILING.

As to the charge of black-mailing upon Rev. Mr. Beecher, I premise by saying that whatever money transactions were had with him in this regard were had through myself alone; and therefore if black-mail was levied upon Mr. Beecher, as he avers, it was done by my procurement and consent, and for which I am alone blamable, as I confirm his own statement that Tilton never spoke to him on the subject of money. Beecher's account of the black-mailing is substantially as follows, being abbreviated from various parts of his statement and cross-examination:

> Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterward I contributed at one time $1,000. After the money had been paid over in five $5,000 bills—to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in—I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it.

Again he gives this account of the $7,000 in his cross-examination—all the money that he says he ever paid:

> Q.—By Mr. Cleveland—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of $5,000. Have you furnished any other money to those parties? A.—I have furnished at least $2,000 besides the $5,000.
>
> Q.—To whom did you pay that money? A.—To Mr. Moulton.
>
> Q.—In various sums? A.—In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.
>
> Q.—Have you any of those checks? A.—I have several; I don't remember how many.
>
> Q.—Where are they? A.—I have some of them here; one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of Nov. 10, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of Frank D. Moulton, and also indorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked for deposit across the face has been paid.
>
> Q.—As nearly as you can recollect, how much money went into the hands of Mr. Moulton? A.—I should say I have paid $7,000.
>
> Q.—To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated? A.—I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Mr. Tilton from his difficulties in some way.
>
> Q.—You did not stop to inquire how or why? A.—Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying, 'I wish you would send me your check for so much.'
>
> Q.—Did you usually respond to the demands of Mr. Moulton for money during those months? A.—I always did.
>
> Q.—Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000 in one sum? A.—Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which would put the affairs of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing; that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

THE CASE OF BESSIE TURNER.

It will be observed that in this account of the $7,000—all that he claims he ever paid—Mr. Beecher does not allege that the thought of black-mailing was in his mind until after he had paid the $2,000, or that Tilton had ever asked him for any money. It will also be observed that he produces certain checks to the committee in his cross-examination, but does not give the several amounts of those checks, but does the dates. But being in the position of being required to tell the whole truth, he entirely conceals the fact that a large portion of the $2,000 was paid for the education and support of the girl Bessie Turner, now his swift witness before the committee, contradicting two written statements which have been published, made by her, relative to the same facts, wherein she designates what she tells before the committee as a "wicked lie." See her letter:

> JAN. 12.
>
> The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and *carried* (*sic*) me screaming to his own and attempted to violate my person is a wicked lie.
>
> Yours truly, BESSIE.

She now says that she was carried "sleeping," not "screaming." For a young woman of twenty *she slept reasonably soundly*, as she did not wake up till after she was in his bed!

Her character for truth and virtue has been by Beecher's advisers thus forever ruined to save him, because, as the story was first told, no young girl was ever "lifted from her bed and carried screaming to his own" by a ruthless ravisher and remained pure, especially as the witness nowhere suggests that he was interfered with.

The checks which he produced before the committee, which are not published, will be seen, I have no doubt, to have been payments on her account, as their dates show them to be six months apart, as her half-yearly bills became due, with perhaps a single exception. Let me say to Mr. Beecher that if he will apply to the Principal of the Steubenville (Ohio) school he can find out just how much he has paid there, and Mrs. Tilton can tell him what became of the rest of the supposed $2,000. All this matter of the support of this girl was arranged by Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, Tilton doing nothing about it, and a portion of the money was paid to Mrs. Tilton herself, as appears by the following letter, extracted from my published statement:

> TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1873.
>
> DEAR FRANCIS: Be kind enough to send me $50 for Bessie. I want to inclose it in to-morrow's mail.
>
> Yours gratefully, ELIZABETH.

Would not ingenuous truth have required Mr. Beecher to state that this large sum was paid for this young girl's support in order to relieve him from his difficulty, and prevent the exposure of the recital of his own acts, which she had heard in the family in the neighborhood where they were most likely to be taken up? Did he not know the facts? Will anybody believe him when he intimates in his examination that he did not know? Is it possible that he never asked his dear friend Moulton where this money was going to, especially as he is careful to instruct Moulton to "feed out" the $5,000 to Tilton. Instead, he puts forward the phrases: "Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums; but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail"—thus putting the amount of the $2,000 and the $5,000 in his statement as if they went together to Tilton for the same purpose.

PLANS OF MR. BEECHER'S LAWYERS.

In order to give color to this allegation of blackmail, trumped up after the charges against Tilton of forging letters and insanity had failed them, Beecher's lawyers make the following report of the conversation of July 5 in answer to a question prepared for that purpose:

> Q.—Did Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter whether you had ever spoken on that to any one or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it? A.—He did, not many weeks ago, among the last interviews I had with him.
>
> Q.—Since the publication of that Bacon letter? Yes; I think it was on the Sabbath day after the appointment of this committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day he saw me and said to me in a conversation: "You have never mentioned about that $5,000." I said: "Yes, I had, to one or two persons. I mentioned to Oliver Johnson for one, because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying, and I incidentally mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody." Moulton said: "I will never admit that; I shall deny it always."

In regard to this statement Beecher is wholly mistaken, if he does not intend to falsify. I remember that part of the conversation very well, and what I said on that occasion to him, which was: "Gen. Tracy, your counsel, says that you must never say anything about the payment of any money on account of Tilton, because that will go very much against you. Have you ever said anything?" Beecher replied; "Only to Oliver Johnson, who will keep it to himself, and I never will say anything about it to anybody else." That was all that was said upon the matter of keeping silence about that money.

Now when the fact is seen that I especially and exactly set forth, as well the money paid Mrs. Tilton and for Bessie's support as the $5,000 in my statement prepared for the committee, without being called upon to so do by anybody, and while I supposed it rested wholly between Beecher and myself, and Beecher himself says it did wholly rest between him and Johnson, why should I have, at the very hour that I was looking forward to the probability of making my statement before the committee that I have made, stated to Beecher that I never would admit it to anybody? I frankly confess that I never had told it to anybody, and never meant to tell it to anybody, not on Beecher's account, because I thought the advance of $5,000 to the *Golden Age* was an act of nobleness and generosity on his part, and so said in my statement, and my only desire to keep it secret was lest it should get to Tilton that he was under obligations to Beecher. It never occurred to my thought, under any circumstances whatever or in any form, that it could enter into the imagination of man that this was an extortion of money from Beecher. On the contrary, he knew that I myself had advanced sums in aid of Tilton's enterprise, who had never accused me of any improper intimacy with or advances toward his wife. My partners had subscribed and advanced money for the purpose of supporting the *Golden Age*. Many other prominent citizens of Brooklyn had done the same thing, and I had no thought that Beecher was doing anything other and different from what the rest of us were doing—except that he had, perhaps, an additional personal motive—to sustain an enterprise which we all favored, and the results of which were looked upon as an honor to journalism.

"FEEDING OUT" MONEY TO TILTON.

It will also be observed upon a careful examination of Beecher's own statement, although attempted to be concealed by ambiguous phrases, that the suggested payment of $5,000 first came to me from him, and was not made by me to him; and that part of his statement which relates to what I told him in regard to the kind friend who had made an advance to Theodore Tilton in cash and notes would have been quite nearly correct if he had added the rest of the truth which I then told him—that Tilton had refused to receive that advance from the party offering to make it; and that I also told him at the same time that Tilton, I was sure, would not take any money from him, and therefore it was arranged between us that it should be given to Tilton in small sums, as coming from me, as I had already made him like advances. Nor did the amount of $5,000 which Beecher subscribed seem to me at all extravagant for him to give. Having been for many years in the possession of a reputed income from his salary and literary labor of from $40,000 to $50,000 a year, and having apparently reasonably economical habits of living, I supposed him to be a man of very considerable if not large fortune, from his almost necessary accumulations, and I leave to him to explain why it was, with such ample income—from which he ought to have accumulated a large fortune with habits of prudence and no known extraordinary expenses—to explain how he had impoverished himself and impaired his credit to so great an extent as not to be able to raise the paltry sum of $5,000 from among his rich parishioners without mortgaging his house, unless, indeed, he felt called upon to support others as he did Bessie.

I will venture to mention the name of another gentleman who has shown himself in this controversy to be a stanch and fast friend of Beecher, and who, before ever he proposed it to me, had advised Beecher that he ought to subscribe in aid of Tilton, and to whom Beecher, as he reported, made the reply that he had offered to give money in order to aid Tilton, but he would not receive it. I now refer to Mr. Thomas Kinsella, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who has so loyally supported Beecher in this his dual struggle for his pulpit and good name.

It will also be observed that Beecher in his statement says that I was to "feed out" this money to Tilton, which exactly comports with what I said in my statement, that I was to give it to him from time to time, as I found he needed it, and that I had not yet paid all of that sum to him, as the account in my published statement shows. Why, then, with that knowledge and that statement by Beecher that this money was to be "fed out," does Beecher speak of the "mollifying effect" of $5,000 to Tilton, which he now confesses he knew Tilton had not received, and why say that Tilton had had "his gold jingling in his pockets" for years? Or are these insinuations and flings on so solemn an occasion only the "jokes" which Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, says "he cracked from Sunday to Sunday, while he leaves his victim suffering in cold and hunger at home, mourning for her sin?" I quote from Mrs. Morse's letter of Jan. 27, 1871, published in my former statement:

> But this is a death blow to us both, and I doubt not Florence [Tilton's daughter] has hers. Do you know when I hear of your cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist: "There is no God."

LETTER FROM MRS. MORSE.

Mrs. Morse is now one of his witnesses before Beecher's committee, and his adopted mother from a spiritual marriage with her daughter, as will be shown by the following letter:

> OCT. 24.
>
> MY DEAR "SON:" You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,500, and an income of $1,000. The consequence is, with other expenses, I shall be by the 1st of the month terribly behindhand, as I agreed to pay in monthly installments.
>
> I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, [sic,] excepting your sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I could be released from the house I should gladly do so, for I'm convinced it's too far out. All who have been to see my rooms say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was forty dollars per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people, you must know there's little left for clothing. She told me he (T.) did not take any meals home, from the fact she could not get such food as he liked to *nourish his brain*, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that!
>
> I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I promise that the "secret of her life," as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it's hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, *pray do*. I never felt more rebellious than now, more need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you "son." When I have told darling, I felt if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken? MOTHER.

This letter bears date Oct. 24. I fix the date to be in 1871, because it was at that time that Mrs. Morse had the house for which she was paying $1,500 rent, and is the time when Tilton was allowing his wife $40 per week for household expenses. This letter was given me by Beecher as written by Mrs. Morse, Elizabeth's mother, and is a call on him for money, which may explain the necessity for mortgaging his house otherwise than by paying $5,000 to me. It is the outside family that is always the most onerous to a man.

BEECHER ASKS MRS. TILTON TO BE HIS WIFE.

It will be remembered that Elizabeth confessed that Beecher asked her to be his wife, with all that the name implies. Mrs. Morse tells him—and she would not dare tell him so if it was not so—"Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you 'son?' When I have told, darling, I felt if you could, in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?"

The delicacy of this adopted mother, who says: "Do come and see me. I will promise the 'secret of her life,' as she calls it, shall not be mentioned," will be appreciated, especially because she knows it is cruel to bring it up, "as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death."

Who believes that this note to Mr. Beecher—a married man—accompanied by a demand for money, with the reminder of the "secret" of a daughter's life, means only that Beecher once gave some bad advice about a separation between man and wife, which, so far as I know, never took place.

The trouble is, Beecher mistakes the persons who black-mailed him. It was Mrs. Morse and Bessie, and nobody else, and that they are now repaying him by testifying in his behalf. If such conduct as that goes unpunished and unrebuked, unchristian men will be prone to agree with the Psalmist and Mrs. Morse, that "there is no God."

Upon the whole, there were very curious relationships among these parties by adoption, of which I think it would trouble a heraldry office to make a family tree, and which seem to have been a mystery even to Mrs. Morse, for she says in her first letter, which I have quoted above, "The remark you made to me at your door was an enigma to me, and every day adds to the mystery: 'Mrs. Beecher has adopted the child.' 'What child?' I asked. You said 'Elizabeth.' Now I ask what earthly sense there was in that remark!" Mrs. Beecher had adopted Elizabeth; Beecher had adopted her mother, and wanted Elizabeth to be all that a wife could be to him; and Mrs. Morse says she believes he would be all the endearing name of son can be to her, and wants to know if she is mistaken. Query: Under this arrangement, what relation is Mrs. Beecher to Beecher if she had adopted the child of his mother, and her husband had married the daughter of her mother? Who wonders that Mrs. Morse thought it a mystery?

I am not specially acquainted with the habits of men or women who obtain money by black mail, but I had supposed if they so obtained money they did what they pleased with it, and not have it doled out by a third person in little sums as he deemed there was need, without the knowledge of the black-mailer where it came from, who obtained the money by threats and extortion.

Again, Beecher says that "my confidential friend" told him that Tilton would publish his statement unless another $5,000 was paid, which he refused to do. Does Beecher mean that I was that friend? If he meant so why did he not say so? He knows that I never suggested that he should pay a dollar, or ever believed that the matter could be composed by the payment of money, as it might have been by other proper action, if he had acted like a noble and courageous man, as I at one time hoped he might do and might be. This statement is insinuated to prejudice me in advance after he learned, on the 4th of August last, he could not use the best friend that "God ever raised up to a man" to act dishonestly and falsely to serve his selfish purposes. The charge is as false as another answer made on cross-examination to injure me by showing that I opened his letters, as follows:

> Q. by Mr. Winslow—Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodhull's threatening letter? A.—Mr. Moulton opened it.

The falsehood of this answer can be shown in a moment. That threatening letter—as indeed both letters from Woodhull to Beecher—were sent to me—was dated June 3, 1872, and was sent enclosed in a note from Beecher to me of the same date, with a request to answer it, as follows:

> MY DEAR MOULTON: Will you answer this? Or will you see that she is to understand that I can do nothing? I certainly shall not, at any and all hazards, take a single step in that direction, and if it brings trouble—it must come. Please drop me a line to say that all is right—if, in your judgment, all is right. Truly yours,
>
> H. W. B.

Why does this minister of the Gospel make such reckless statements? Again, let me ask, does any man wonder, when they fall into such contradictions with his own letters, that Beecher and his lawyers should have desired so much to get possession of my documents in order that they might square their statements and escape these contradictions?

And in the whole course of all the negotiations had with his friends or his counsel as to the settlement of this controversy after the publication of the Bacon letter, I challenge any one to say that the word money was ever used by me, or by Tilton in my presence, as a method of settling this matter. True, before that publication I said to Tilton—what I say here openly and freely—that from my own fortune I would give $5,000 in gold to save its publication. And I also stated the fact that I so said to Beecher; and I also said to him that he had better give his whole fortune if that would stop it, (and I believed it much larger then than I do now,) in order to convince him how necessary it was, in my judgment, that this controversy should not be reopened.

No letter will be produced, I venture to say, from Tilton, and, I know, none from me or from mine, asking Beecher to take any course except to keep silence and cover his own sins as well as he might in this unhappy affair; and the only thing that seems to me like black-mailing him because of his connection with Mrs. Tilton is the plain demand of her mother, (and, as now appears, his adopted mother,) Mrs. Morse, that he should use his influence as a Christian minister to reappoint her brother in the Custom-house at New-York. "And Elizabeth was disappointed that he did not, too."

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM BEECHER TO MOULTON.

I now produce certain letters of Mr. Beecher, which seem to contain an answer to his charge that when he paid the $5,000 he thought it was blackmailing, and was very much "dissatisfied with himself" for doing it. If he was so dissatisfied he certainly did not make it known to me, who had, as he says, extorted the money from him. It will be remembered that the $5,000 was paid on the 2d of May, 1873. The 7th of the following July brought me a very cordial invitation to visit him at his house in the country, contained in the following letter:

> PEEKSKILL, July 7, 1873—Monday, 7 P. M.
>
> MY DEAR FRANK: I have just arrived. I called Saturday evening, to learn that you would not return till Monday. Can you come up Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday? Let me know by letter or telegram. The trains are A. M.—8, 9:10, 10:45; P. M.—2, 4, 4:15, 5:30, 6:20, and 7. The 4 P. M. is express, and good train. If you come in the afternoon you should allow forty-five minutes from City Hall to reach Forty-second Street Station, and about one hour from your store.
>
> I have not seen you since the card. I will take good care of you, and even if others don't think so much of you as I do, I will try and make up. My vacation is begun, and am I not glad? Next week we expect company.
>
> The drought is severe—no real soaking since the last of May, and things are suffering; but yet the country is beautiful. The birds are as good to me as David's harp. I only need some one to talk to, and that one is you.
>
> Come when you can, and, coming or going, believe me faithfully and affectionately yours, H. W. B.

It will be seen that to complete his happiness he only wanted "some one to talk to, and that one is you"—the man who had just extorted money from him as black-mail so that he felt "dissatisfied with himself," and to whom he says, "Coming or going, believe me faithfully and affectionately yours, H. W. B."

On the 9th came another invitation:

> THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1873.
>
> MY DEAR FRANK: Why not come on Saturday and spend Sunday? You must get your comfort out of Nature and me, and not notice any withholding of countenance elsewhere.
>
> I preach in the village in the morning, but you can lie on the hill-side—in peace.
>
> The afternoon and evening will be open for all gracious influences which forests hide or Heavens distill. The birds are not yet silent, though their pipes are somewhat feebler. Flowers are burnt, grass withered, grain reaped, grapes not ripe, strawberries gone, blackberries not come, raspberries in good condition and abundant, also watermelons, and, besides, a demijohn of—water!
>
> I want to see you and show you a letter, &c. Do you hear what Bowen is doing? Will he publish? Find out if anything is on hand.
>
> Truly yours, H. W. B.
>
> Send me a line Friday if you shall come, so that I may *meet the train*; otherwise pay your own hack hire.

This, it will be seen, promises me every inducement and entertainment if I would come. Besides he wants to see his black-mailer and to "show him a letter, &c." For what purpose?—to be black-mailed again? He also wants to know what Bowen is doing, and whether he will publish any statement. Was ever black-mailer treated by his victim so before? The only punishment he threatens to put upon his blackmailer is that, if he will not so arrange his business that his victim can have the chance of meeting him and driving him home in his carriage, he shall have to pay his own hack hire.

I also produce another letter of July 14, 1873, which, if it is not a full refutation of the charge that, up to that time, I had black-mailed Beecher, or aided in black-mailing him, or that he believed I had done anything except in his interest, a charge of black-mail can never be contradicted. It is here inserted:

> MY DEAR FRANK: I looked for you Saturday, and received your *note* this morning—Monday.
>
> Howard writes that T. T. has sent to Mr. Halliday a note announcing that he did not consider himself for two years a member of the church.
>
> There is also a movement to let the other party [meaning Bowen] go to trial, and also to give him an avoidance of trial by some form of letter, I don't know what. I have not been consulted. I do not mean to meddle. It is *vacation*. Gov. Claflin and wife, of Massachusetts, will be here this week. I am getting at my writing again—at work on my book. I despaired of finishing it. I am more encouraged now. For a thousand encouragements—for service that no one can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection—I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it. Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, and which have lifted me out of despondencies often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat.
>
> I mean to run down some day. Will let you know beforehand, that I may not *miss* you, for to tell the truth I am a little heart hungry to see you; not now because I am *pressed*, but because I love you, and will ever be faithfully yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.
>
> PEEKSKILL, July 14, 1873.

This shows how utterly and confidingly Mr. Beecher trusted me, and yet he now states that I had been black-mailing him for years and that Tilton had been a co-conspirator with me. And yet this letter recites that Tilton had written a note to the Assistant Pastor of the church that he had not considered himself a member for two years.

Again, the letter shows that as to "the other party," Bowen, his church was colloguing together to give him an avoidance of a trial by some form of letter for the slanders of Bowen, lest Beecher should be injured. I say the church was colloguing, because Beecher says he had not been consulted and did not mean to meddle.

Mark, I call attention again, to emphasize it, to this letter, in order that there may be no mistake as to what Beecher's opinion was of the man who he now says he felt was black-mailing him at the time, to the phrase: "For a thousand encouragements, for service that no one can appreciate who has not been as sorehearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy"—what, delicate black-mailing!—"for confidence and affection, I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it."

Again, mark his promised visit to the black-mailer in these words: "To tell the truth, I am a little heart-hungry to see you, not because I am pressed, but because I love you, and will ever be faithfully yours."

I think I may be pardoned for lingering over this letter, for in it is my vindication, from a black charge to which Henry Ward Beecher is driven, to save himself, to make against me. Not only was I serving him at this time, but my wife—who knew all and knows all that I know—was saving him from despondencies and threatened suicide, and this letter gives the thanks he felt for her efforts, "although," he says, "sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat." I have already given one of those exhibitions of her truthfulness when she advised him to confess his sin, and ask forgiveness of man as he expected forgiveness of God.

MORE AFFECTIONATE LETTERS.

Again I produce a letter of Oct. 3, 1873, five months after the time when, he says in his statement, he believed that I was black-mailing him and 'felt dissatisfied with himself' that he permitted it:

> FRIDAY NOON, Oct. 3, 1873.
>
> MY DEAR FRANK: I have this morning got back, sound and fresh, and want to send my love to you and yours. I should see you to-morrow, but shall be out of town till evening. God bless you, my dear old fellow!
>
> H. W. BEECHER.

Let all the lawyers search all the annals of the crime of black-mailing, overhaul every Police report, and produce another instance where, five months after it was known to the victim, he addresses his black-mailer with a "God bless you, my dear old fellow!"

It will be observed that these letters which I have thus far produced upon this question were *subsequent* to the time he learned that he was black-mailed. I now produce a letter of *previous* date, Feb. 16, 1873, inclosing a check of that date:

> SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, 1873.
>
> MY DEAR FRANK: I have tried three times to see you this week, but the fates were against me. I wanted to store up a little courage and hopefulness before my three weeks' absence.
>
> I revisit my old home and haunts, and shall meet great cordiality.
>
> I inclose check subject to your discretion.
>
> Should any accident befall me, remember how deeply I feel your fidelity and friendship, your long-continued kindness, and your affection.
>
> With kindest remembrances to Mrs. M., I remain, always yours, H. W. BEECHER.

HOW BEECHER PROTECTED HIMSELF FROM BOWEN.

This discloses a still more singular transaction, because it shows that, without being called upon, the victim has tried three times to see me in one week, but failed. He was to be absent for three weeks, going to his old home, and wanted "to store up a little courage and hopefulness" for the occasion, although his old friends were to meet him with great cordiality. He says: "I inclose a check subject to your discretion;" that is, "Feed my lambs while I am away." Why don't Beecher produce the check of that date among those that he paraded before the committee, and let us see how much of the $2,000 that made? I wait for his reply before I speak further, lest "other hearts ache." Not content with expressions of gratitude while leaving, the note shows that he makes a will. He leaves it as a legacy to me in case of accidental death, that he died with the memory in his heart of my fidelity, friendship, and long-continued affection.

Is it necessary to my vindication that I should pursue this miserable afterthought of a charge of blackmail further?

If to obtain advantage to one's self by using the unfortunate situation of another is black-mail, then Beecher himself will come fully within that description. Beecher protected himself from Bowen by using the power that Tilton had over Bowen to get the tripartite covenant out of him, and yet he puts the fact in exactly the contrary light:

> The domestic offense which he (Tilton) alleged was very quietly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up, in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen $7,000, the amount of a claim in dispute among them. The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not made by me, but accepted by us as sincere.

The precise contrary of this is true. Mr. Bowen had made certain charges against Beecher, and thereby caused Tilton to write a letter on the 26th of December, 1870, requiring Beecher to leave his church and city, which Bowen carried to Beecher. Why should Tilton have selected Bowen to be the bearer of such a letter if Bowen had not made the statements which Tilton recites in his letter to him were made, when Oliver Johnson was present, of five different acts and specifications of adulterous intercourse with five different women?

That letter was read by Beecher, and the dreadful accusations made by Bowen were fully known to him, and as this matter was contemporaneous with the accusations made by Tilton as to his own wife, Beecher desired that I should endeavor to protect him from these also, and insisted that I should agree to a reference to an arbitration, of which his friend and present committeeman, Mr. H. B. Claflin, was Chairman, and submit Tilton's claim for damages for breach of contract by Bowen to that arbitration. And after a full hearing, in which all these so grave charges by Bowen to Tilton against Beecher—one of which was no less than rape—were stated in Bowen's and their presence, the arbitrators unanimously agreed, first, that Bowen should pay Tilton $7,000 for a breach of his contract, and it was also made a condition that Bowen and Tilton should sign a covenant that they would not thereafterward repeat accusations which were annexed to the paper; a majority of Bowen's friends on that arbitration—who had been agreed to by me because they were Beecher's friends—insisting upon Bowen and Tilton signing such a covenant in behalf of Beecher before Bowen and Tilton could have their money accounts settled; all of which was done at the same day and date. So that Beecher in fact used Tilton's position with Bowen to extort from Bowen a certificate of good character, and that, too, after he had agreed to give Bowen three business advantages, and had also given him a certificate of good character and conduct in the church, in February, 1870, which he renewed at the time in these words:

> I deeply regret the causes of suspicion, jealousy, and estrangement which have come between us. It is a joy for me to have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and a happiness to me to resume the old relations of love, respect, and reliance to each and both of them.

How could Beecher, if innocent, have signed such a certificate as that to Bowen upon a simple withdrawal of the charges, one of which described a brutal rape, without any averment that they were untrue, Bowen merely saying that he did not "*know* anything of them?" And yet, without even the withdrawal of those charges privately a year before, after these statements had been made by Bowen, and after the accusations were well known to Beecher, "after hours of conference, everything was adjusted, and we shook hands," and Beecher stated the fact of the reconciliation in Plymouth Church, and spoke highly of his Christian brother Bowen, and a new adjustment was obtained again in the manner I have stated at the time of the tripartite covenant. I do not republish the documents which show all this under Beecher's own hand, as they are already published in my former statement and lithographed.

MR. H. B. CLAFLIN AWARE OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

I agree that these facts are so unusual, so strange, so more startling than anything in fiction, that if I should state them upon my bare word I should challenge discredit everywhere except among those who know me well. But that they probably were well known to Mr. H. B. Claflin, one of Beecher's committee, will appear from a letter heretofore published from Beecher to me, which I reproduce, as follows:

> MONDAY.
>
> MY DEAR FRIEND: I called last evening as agreed, but you had stepped out. On the way to church last evening I met Claflin. He says B. (Bowen) *denies* any such treacherous whisperings, and is in a right state. I mentioned my proposed letter. He liked the idea. I read him the draft of it (in lecture-room.) He drew back and said better not send it. I asked if B. had ever made him a statement of the very *bottom* (sic) facts; if there were any charges I did not know. He evaded, and intimated that if he had he hardly would be right in telling me. I think he would be right in telling *you*—ought to. I have not sent any note, and have destroyed that prepared. The real point to avoid is an appeal to church, and then to a council. It would be a conflagration, and give every possible chance for *parties*, for hidings and evasions, and increase an hundred-fold this scandal without healing anything. I shall see you as soon as I return. Meantime I confide everything to your wisdom, as I always have, and with such success hitherto that I have full trust for future. Don't fail to see C. (Claflin) and have a full and confidential talk. Yours ever.

It will be seen from this note that it was not Tilton's accusations that I then had in charge, but Bowen's, and the real point to avoid was "an appeal to the church and then to a council," and with such an appeal it would be a "conflagration."

In obedience to that letter I had a confidential talk with Claflin, and told him of the "treacherous whisperings" of Bowen, and also gave him the name of the party to whom Bowen had said that it was true that Beecher had made confession to him; and, as nearly as I can remember, that Bowen had not and did not intend to retract the charges which he had made against Beecher. Mr. Claflin deemed this so serious that he thought it best to call on Bowen with me, and we went, accompanied by the gentleman who had reported Bowen's conversation to me, and he repeated to Mr. Bowen in the presence of us all exactly what Bowen had said to him, "and," said he to Bowen, "if you say to the contrary you utter a falsehood."

Now, to conceal these "bottom facts," known to me if not to Claflin, Beecher had influenced Claflin to require, as arbitrator, the tripartite covenant—to which all Bowen's charges as set forth in Tilton's letter of Jan. 1, 1871, were annexed—as a condition of the settlement of money matters between Tilton and Bowen, which alone were referred to that arbitration. What were those "bottom facts?" So far as Mr. Beecher is concerned, I have his full liberty to disclose all that I may know, as put in his public statement, and the public will now be in position to judge whether he really meant that I should:

> Q.—Has Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in document, or in knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see the light this hour? A.—Not that I am aware of.
>
> Q.—Have you any doubt? A.—I have none.
>
> Q.—Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows? A.—I do.

Passing by the more indefinite charges of Bowen—"the many adulteries committed by Beecher"—let us take the crime, the exact language of which in my former statement I felt called upon to omit in the interest of public decency. But in order that the charge of Bowen, which was twice reconciled and condoned by Beecher—using this word both in its legal and literal sense, because if not true there can be no more outrageous libel, which is a crime—I feel compelled, in the cause of public justice, to give the very words as they originally appeared in Tilton's private letter to Bowen, of Jan. 1, 1871, and as they are annexed to the covenant of reconciliation:

> You (Bowen) related to me the case of a woman whom you said (as nearly as I can recall your words) Mr. Beecher took in his arms by force, threw down upon a sofa, accomplished his deviltry upon her, and left her * * *.

Could an innocent clergyman have allowed such a charge to be made and more than once reiterated, however guardedly, by a leading member of his church, and rest content until his innocence was fully and clearly established, if in no other way, in a court of justice? Bowen, I was informed, claimed to have the details of this transaction from the woman's own lips. And it was to avoid the investigation of this charge among others that Beecher says in his letter that "the real point to avoid is an appeal to the church and then to a council," and upon that he advised with me.

I feel it due to myself, however, before proceeding further in this narrative, to make this explanation. In my former statement to the public, prepared for the committee, I endeavored in all matters to state the facts with as much delicacy as their wickedness would allow, the consequence of which was that my very reticence and suppression of the exact language in which Beecher's confessions were conveyed to me were by his friends made a ground of accusation that I had either mistaken the purport of what he said, or that if I were telling the truth I would give his words. Therefore I am now compelled, in narrating this most shameful affair, to violate the bounds which I set myself in my former statement, in order that no such like accusation may be reiterated against me. And if that is published which ought not to be published, it is not my fault, but the necessity made by Beecher and his friends for my own vindication. Exactly how the matter came about is as follows:

I showed to Mr. Beecher the letter of Tilton to Bowen, bearing date Jan. 1, 1871, containing charges alleged to have been made by Bowen in the presence of Tilton and Oliver Johnson, and he (Beecher) deemed it necessary to tell me the truth concerning the adultery with the woman to whom he supposed Bowen referred in that interview, although the charge gave no names. According to Tilton's letter, Bowen charged Beecher with the rape of a virgin. Beecher said he was in ——'s house, told me for what purpose he was there, and mentioned the name of the woman, who, he said, when he was leaving, gave him what he strangely termed a "paroxysmal kiss"—(I never heard that word before, which causes me to remember it vividly)—and that, being tempted by the woman, he had sexual intercourse with her.

Having myself had knowledge of the facility with which he could obtain from his women a retraction of such charges and denial of the fact, as in the case of Mrs. Tilton of the confessed adulteries by her, on the 30th of December—twelve days before—I said to him, "It will be necessary for you, if you are on friendly terms with that woman, to get from her a retraction. Otherwise you may find yourself some day at Bowen's mercy." He went to get a retraction from her, and on the 10th of January, 1871, brought back the paper I here insert, which he so obtained:

> Some ten years ago, when under great grief and excitement, I said things injurious to Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen. I always speak strongly, and then I was nearly beside myself and used unmeasured terms, which represented rather my feeling than my judgment.
>
> I afterward became convinced that in many things I was mistaken. I became satisfied that Mr. Beecher's course toward me was meant to be kind and honorable.
>
> From that day to this our relations have been cordial and friendly.
>
> JAN. 10, 1871.

A casual glance at this document shows that Mr. Beecher was not as successful in this retraction, which he evidently did not dictate, as in the case of Mrs. Tilton; and the retraction itself, in its cautious wording, was so much more damaging as evidence than a direct charge of the woman that might be contradicted would be, that it was thought best that it should not see the light of day, and it has not until now.

The question was, Did he ravish this person? He admitted to me the connection, but insisted that he used no force, only dalliance. That accusation had been repeated by Bowen, and the best Mr. Beecher could get from her was, that she had "told Bowen things injurious" to Beecher; that she "always speaks strongly," and was "nearly beside herself and used unmeasured terms, which represented rather my feeling than my judgment."

But what was desired to get denied was the fact itself, and that fact the criminal connection, which was neither matter of "feeling" nor "judgment," in the sense in which the words are used in the retraction. But whether done by force or dalliance is a question of both feeling and judgment, and so much is retracted; and knowing the relations between this woman and Beecher to have been not only "cordial and friendly," but thereafterward very intimate, I gave credit to this version of his intercourse, and particularly because Mr. Beecher, to confirm his statement that he had not ravished her, brought to me several letters from her to him, which I still hold, showing the continuance of friendly relations with her. I do not give the lady's name, and withhold the photo-lithograph of her letter, because I do not wish needlessly to involve a reputation which has thus far escaped public mention by any of the parties to this controversy. If the facts stated here should identify the person concerned with him, and if those who are interested in her feel aggrieved, let them avenge that grief, if upon any one, upon the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and not upon me, as I have been threatened it would be if I ventured to state the facts of Beecher's guilt in this case. I have felt the blows of Plymouth Church already because I have told the exact truth about their Pastor. I have been threatened with more if I shall continue to do so. But, unawed by threats, and as far as I may be, unbiased by wrong, injustice, and false accusations, the facts shall be stated as they are known to me—and known to God; and only adding that this last terrible narrative of crime was given me by Beecher in the presence of a witness, I dismiss this tragic episode to the main controversy.

BLACK-MAIL COULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED EASILY.

I submit that if I had been inclined to black-mail Henry Ward Beecher, either for myself or Tilton, Beecher knew, and the public now knows, in a degree, that I had much more cogent and all-powerful facts in my possession to strip him of his fortune to purchase my silence than the case of Mr. Tilton, and that if I had been, as he alleges, untrue to him, or if I had been, as is alleged in the report of his committee, a "coadjutor with Tilton," "secretly from the beginning" to extort money from Beecher through a series of years, instead of standing as a shield to him, protecting him any and everywhere against the consequences of his own wicked acts, and only receiving money from him to aid in so shielding him—first, to support and educate the girl Bessie lest she might injure him by prattling in the church under the influences of Mrs. Tilton's mother, Mrs. Morse, who, Bessie says, in her letter in former statement promised her dresses to tell lies, which fact she relates under her own hand—and only otherwise to aid him in some degree to repair the wrong which he admitted and now admits he had done to Tilton in breaking up his business, so that the temptation of poverty and want might not come to him as an inducement to turn upon Beecher, the author of his misfortunes—I say if I had been inclined to extort money from him, either Tilton or myself might to-day have been the recipients of all the salary, earnings, and emoluments of Henry Ward Beecher, except enough only for a reasonably economical living for himself and family.

WHY MR. MOULTON SUSTAINED BEECHER.

In view of these terrible revelations, the question will, indeed, well be asked, as it has been: "How could you, Mr. Moulton, sustain Beecher, knowing all these things, so monstrous, horrible, and revolting?" To this question, urgently springing from the facts, I answer that I did not know them all at once, as the public now know them. I began in the interest of a friend. I met another man of brilliant genius and high standing, older than I, who asked my friendship, which I promised him, and who trusted me implicitly; and as disclosure came after disclosure, as fact piled on fact, I could only stagger along under the load. These acts of guilt had already been done, many of them, years before, and at the time he promised me most faithfully, and with sincere sorrow, tears rolling down his cheek, that all that was past, and his future should be bright and holy, as his past had been deemed to be by those who knew him not. However much I might cease to respect or love any party in the controversy, yet there were other hearts to ache. There were innocent children to be destroyed, families—more than one or three—to be separated, and a blight put upon Christianity and a shock to the moral sense of the community such as it never before received, if I threw down my burden; and therefore I have borne it as best I could, and now only speak in defence of my own honor, which I have endeavored to keep untarnished, so that those who come after me may not be overwhelmed in this maelstrom of vice and wickedness, in which I have nearly been submerged.

It is also objected to me that when I have been questioned in regard to these facts I have made a denial of them, and Mr. Beecher himself, or his lawyers, have had the temerity to publish in his statement a letter of mine to him of June 1, 1873, in answer to his despairing one of same date, telling me how he had lost all hope, and intimating to me in writing, as he had frequently before in words, that his only refuge was suicide.

THE THREAT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Having made an allusion to Beecher's suicide, it may be well for me to state here the full circumstances of his confession concerning his proposed design. He told me—and repeated to another in my presence—that he had within reach in his own study a poison, which he would take if the story of his crime with Elizabeth should ever come to the public. He told me of a visit which he had made to a photographer's gallery, where he learned that one of the employes had mistaken a glass of poison for a glass of water, and, having taken and drunken it, had fallen dead, with scarcely time to drop the glass. Beecher said that was what he wanted for himself; and, under plea of making some photographic experiments, he procured some of this same poison from the photographer, which he told me he intended to use if the revelation of his crime should be made. "And then," he said, "it would be simply reported that Beecher died of apoplexy; but God, and you, and I will know what caused my death." If those who blame me could have looked into his grief-stricken face and listened to the tones of his voice in the great emergencies in which he said there was no refuge for him but in death, they would have felt impelled, as I was, to as generous, as open-hearted a service as I practiced toward him. It would have taken a harder heart than mine, being witness of his sorrows, not to forget his sins.

"I have (he writes) a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my *last Sunday*, and preaching my last sermon." I did, indeed, write to him, "You can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow." I did believe that if he had made, as he was advised to make, a full and frank confession of the whole truth, as he had done to me, accompanied by such expressions of contrition and repentance as he had made to me, his church and the world would have forgiven him, and he would have stood. How much more, then, must I believe it now, when he can stand before the public preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ with all the facts made known, and I am driven by blows and assaults of his people from that which should be the house of God, wherein his adulteries and hypocrisies have been condoned by an admiring church!

FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF MR. RAYMOND.

For all this, I would not blame the deceived and worshiping Christians of that church, knowing how grossly they have been misled by those who have undertaken to exculpate Beecher at all hazards. They will at some time know. And when they do, they will pardon the strength of my language when I denounced in their presence their orator, who was addressing them by the name of "liar." He stood before them vouching for the innocence of Beecher, and told them that he was the only one, besides the lawyers, who knew all the facts. Poor deluded young man! When he reads the following letter from Beecher, dated Dec. 2, 1873, he will find that Beecher purposely kept him from knowing all the facts, and only introduced him to me that he might tell to me what was going on in the church. It is as follows:

> LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1872.
>
> MY DEAR FRANK: I send you two letters for Banfield to choose from—the one extended the other short and crisp. I hope that light is not far ahead; the night passes—the morning comes!
>
> I shall hear nothing from home of the progress of my affairs till I return.
>
> I introduced you to young Raymond because he is a personal friend, acute, and safe should you need. Of course I have never exchanged a word with him as I have with you—and he represents me only in church action.
>
> I hope you thought to see Woodruff about the matter I spoke of—lending money, &c.
>
> Would not Robinson, who stands strong in the Society of Pilgrims, be able to strike down in some degree the folly, and hold back that folly of running headlong after such malignants as Buck, Johnson, &c.? I only suggest.
>
> Give my love to the mother, and my earnest hopes that she is rapidly recovering. Ever truly yours,
>
> H. W. BEECHER.

And when he reads Beecher's letter of Feb. 5, 1872: "If you, (Moulton,) too, cease to trust me and love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I can go;" and again, in his testimony, where he says: "For he was the only man on the globe I could talk with on this subject; I was shut up to every human being; I could not go to my wife; I could not go to my children, and I could not go to my brothers and sisters; I could not go to my church; he was the only one person to whom I could talk; and when I got that rebuff from him, it seemed as though it would kill me, and the letter was the product of that mood into which I was thrown"—will "young Raymond" really think that he was ever the confidant of Beecher? He certainly never was a confidant of mine, for measuring him at a glance, I never had an interview with him after Beecher introduced him to me. Which will Plymouth Church believe, their Pastor's statement that Raymond did and could know nothing of the facts in this case, or believe young Raymond when he says he knows all?

WHY MR. BOWEN WAS SILENT.

Nay, even more. Beecher's committee rest his exculpation upon my interview with Rev. Mr. Halliday, in which, in language guarded, but intended to mislead that simple, confiding agent of Beecher, his assistant, I spoke to him what Beecher desired and instructed me to say, when even that simple-minded old man's suspicions had been aroused by conferences with Tilton and others; and for that speech, by which I admit Halliday was misled, I received from Beecher the following letter heretofore published, sent me on the Lord's day by a Christian minister, giving his thanks for my prevarication in his behalf to his assistant:

> "SUNDAY, A. M.
>
> "MY DEAR FRIEND: Halliday called last night. T.'s interview with him did not satisfy, but disturbed. It was the same with Bell, who was present. It tended directly to unsettling. Your interview last night was *very beneficial*, and gave confidence. This must be looked after. It is vain to build it the foundation sinks under every effort. I shall see you at 10:30 to-morrow—if you return by way of 49 Remsen."

It has been held honorable for men who had had amours with a reputable woman to deny even under oath those amours, to protect from exposure the fair fame and name which had been confided to their keeping. Not by any means intending to set up any such standard of morality, but which is sustained in Beecher by a portion of the press which says he ought to stand by the woman, under how much more temptation was I acting when in my charge had been placed, without any guilt on my part, the honor of women of fair name and high station, the welfare of a church, the upholding of the fame and reputation of the foremost preacher of the world, the well-being of Christianity itself, and the morals of the community—all, and more, involved in my failure to hold the facts concealed from every mortal eye! The silent "volcano" on which he says he was walking might have been at any time caused to burst forth by my imprudent answers to scandal-loving, curiously-prying men and women, or ministers of the Gospel who were engaged in endeavoring to find out; and my silence when their questions were put to me, stating supposed facts, would have been at once deemed assent.

But if there was any wrong in my concealment of these facts from the world, let Plymouth Church labor with Mr. Bowen, one of its leading members, who concealed them from the church in consideration of the publication of his pastor's letters and sermons in the *Independent*. Let Mr. Claflin, Beecher's chosen committeeman, who, presumably, had been told the "very bottom facts," be dealt with; and, indeed, let him who is without sin among them all in that regard, first cast a stone.

MR. MOULTON APPEALS TO THE FAIR JUDGMENT OF MEN.

I do not review or animadvert upon the report of the committee, because every one has expected the result of its labors from the beginning. No disclosures were made to them, and they took care not to call before them any witnesses who knew the facts except the parties implicated, and have clearly shown that it was a partisan tribunal organized to acquit—as Beecher confessed to me on the 5th of July last it was. By thinking men no weight will be given to its unsupported opinions, however speciously argued in a report which is but a rehash of the statements of the accused criminals, both written in whole or in part by his lawyers.

I was quite aware that I was to be struck down in case I did not side with Beecher, if "I did not choose between Tilton's statement and mine," as he states he asked me to do. My friends put before me the consequences of my standing firm in what I knew to be the truth and the right; that I must incur the enmity, as I have felt the assaults, of Plymouth Church; that great financial interests were involved in the standing of that church, whereby much gain comes, in money if from nothing else, to some favored members thereof: and I feel that I have a right to say that if I could have been swerved from my sense of duty to myself and to justice, every outside inducement urged me to stand by "Beecher's statement." Of course I discerned that any statement I should make must be ruinous to Mr. Beecher, and if I made it I must be taken as siding with the falling cause of my nearly ruined friend, Theodore Tilton, and I appeal to the fair judgment of all men, what motive could I have in making myself his ally and the enemy of Mr. Beecher, except impelled by integrity of purpose and all that makes up the word "duty," to stand by the right as I knew the right to be?

I have, however, the consolation of knowing that I only suffer as everybody else suffers who has dared to say a word for the truth against Beecher. Each and all in turn have been assailed by every form of obloquy and detraction as the new phases of the case required for the exculpation of the accused. First, it was heard through the press that the letters which Tilton put in his sworn statement were forgeries, when it was supposed that the originals would not be forthcoming. Then, Tilton was insane, and a labored analysis of all the maladies of his family was paraded before the public to show that he was insane; but the "method in his madness" exploded that theory. And then, the last refuge was that all that he had done was for the purpose of black-mailing Beecher, and as all that was done was through my hand, of course I must be destroyed, or the new theory of a conspiracy of four years' duration would come to naught. Everybody who should come forward to say a single word upon the subject unfavorable to the accused has received the same treatment. Mr. Carpenter is placarded to the world through Beecher's statement as "a kind of genial, good-natured fool," and Mr. Beecher's sister, the gifted, intelligent, enthusiastic, and clear-headed Mrs. Hooker, now, happily for her peace, abroad, who had become the recipient of the knowledge of the facts of Beecher's guilt, was placarded as insane, when she had advised him to make a clear and full confession, in the interest of truth and justice, to rescue a woman from jail whom Mrs. Hooker believed was incarcerated for having told simply the truth, and threatened to disclose the truth from his pulpit if Beecher would not, by Beecher's authority, and under his advice, conveyed through me with his approbation, Tilton went to poor Mrs. Hooker and broached the slander that she, too, was charged with being guilty of adultery from the same source as his wife was, and when Mr. Beecher was told that his sister sank down in tears and gave up under such a gross accusation, he chuckled at the success of the "device." Whatever "devices" were used to protect Henry Ward Beecher to save himself, it was not one of mine to defile the fair fame of his sister. And, until it was ascertained what part she would take in the controversy, his wife, Mrs. Beecher herself, was struck at in his behalf by his elder brother, Rev. William Beecher, in an interview published in a Western paper, from which I extract the following, the correctness of which has not been, so far as I know, denied:

BEECHER'S HOME—MRS. TILTON'S CONDUCT.

"I believe he (Beecher) looks upon the marriage relation as sacredly as any one. In fact, I know he has suffered great trouble on account of his wife, and has endeavored to be faithful to her, notwithstanding the sore trials she has cost him. It has separated him from his kindred, from his brothers and sisters, who were prevented from coming to the house on her account. Yet he bore with her, and in every way endeavored to arrange matters so that they might visit him. Still, I think she loved him and was faithful to him."

Notwithstanding this, Beecher appeals in his statement to "his happy home" as one of the reasons why he could not have been unfaithful to his marriage vow.

Again, it is paraded in the newspapers that Mrs. Beecher produced before the committee all Mrs. Tilton's letters, having opened them before Beecher had an opportunity to read them, as she did all of his other letters, and this report gains credence from the fact that he wrote to Elizabeth after he declares he had stopped all intimacy, as he had promised to do, "that she was now permitted to write to him because he was living alone with his sister," and in another letter takes care to inform her of the fact that his wife had sailed for Havana and Florida. And Mrs. Tilton too, after having said and unsaid everything in order to save Beecher, after having falsified and stultified herself in every possible way for his salvation, and so become useless hereafter as a witness or "refreshment," only remains in his mind "under a divided consciousness" that "she was a saint and chief of sinners." And she is thrown aside like a worthless weed in this cruel paragraph of the report of his committee:

> "It is not for the committee to defend the course of Mrs. Tilton. Her conduct, upon human responsibility, is indefensible."

All these attacks were before me, and I knew I should not escape, and I have not, although all the blessings of heaven were called down upon me by Beecher in every note he ever wrote me, all of which breathed the fullest confidence in me up to the 4th of August, nine days before he made his statement, wherein he charges me with a most contemptible crime because I refused to give up the papers to him which I knew were my only protection against him; for I had learned to know the selfishness and cruelty of the man who sacrifices all for himself.

And yet, in view of our relations for the past four years, I can scarcely realize the fact that he turned upon me, even when at his request I was keeping silent for his sake; and now, with all that he has put upon me, it is with difficulty that I summon sufficient of resolution, in anguish of spirit, to enable me to put forth the statement that I am now compelled to do. For I here aver that I never have made public what was the nature of Beecher's offense, or what was the evidence in my possession to prove it, until I did so in my former statement prepared for the committee, although statements were made in the newspapers to that effect which may have inflamed the mind of Beecher against me. I had pledged my honor to silence except I was attacked, and I have redeemed that pledge at whatever violence to my feelings and sense of justice. Nor have I ever made public the facts in this subsequent statement until they now appear, and yet there has been a newspaper report publishing what purports to be a portion of them, but which was gathered from others and not from me. On the contrary, I have taken every and all means that I could to conceal and keep them out of sight, driven even to answer many men who asked me in regard to them in such a way as to mislead them without stating to them any absolute falsehood, although I have no doubt some of them, remembering the impression they got from me, thought that I have stated to them what has since been contradicted by my published statement of what has actually been known to me, and the reasons of which I have heretofore explained.

CONCLUSIONS.

All the present necessary facts to form a correct judgment of Henry Ward Beecher, and my own course and character, are now before the public, and I submit to the candor and judgment of all good men and women whether, under all the emergencies in which I have been placed, I have not endeavored to do that which seemed to me to be right and proper, faithfully and loyally to those whose interests I had in charge, and especially to Beecher himself, pleading guilty to everything of want of judgment and unwisdom in trying to master the almost insurmountable difficulties which surrounded me, which can rightfully be imputed to me.

If the true interests of the Christian Church are promoted, under the light of existing and known facts, by sustaining Beecher as the foremost man in it, it is a matter of concern to Christian people, in which my judgment will not be consulted. But let them remember as they do so the teachings of the Master from the Mount:

> "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery.
>
> But I say unto you, whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.
>
> And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

THE TOMBS.

A STROLL THROUGH THE CITY PRISON—DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS—THE CASE OF SCANNEL.

The old way of procuring free board and lodging was to steal a loaf of bread, or some such matter, when the pilferer, if he were not hung, usually got his desires and his deserts together. The approved modern method is to perforate any casual, inoffensive individual with either the knife or pistol, or to disfigure him to his death with the more convenient and hardly less deadly car-hook or flat-iron. The superiority of the new method, it need not be pointed out, lies not so much in the method as in the increased immunity from hanging—a process which even the gentlemen of the profession have not yet been able to learn to regard as otherwise than most disagreeable, and to be avoided if possible. Hence, if it is once fairly proved that hanging is not "played out" in New-York, there will be a speedy return to the old and safer method. And that hanging for murder is not played out is almost proved by the unusually small number of prisoners now confined in the Tombs for capital offenses, and by the shortness of the time which has elapsed since those offenses were committed—thus showing that their cases are pretty speedily attended to. There were in the Tombs yesterday morning 437 prisoners, a most unusually small number in itself, and of the total only seven, a still smaller average proportion, were confined for capital crimes. Of these seven but one, and that one a notorious exception, has been confined more than about two months. The exception is, of course, John Scannel. The circumstances of his crime are at once old and fresh in the minds of every one. On the 8th of November, 1872, as Thos. Donohue was quietly watching the selling of pools on the election for Mayor, Scannel put five bullets in him. Since then one jury has had an opportunity to make up its mind whether or not this was murder, but as that highly intelligent body were unable to do so, Scannel is still in the Tombs awaiting a second trial, which will probably be given him at the approaching term of court, as soon as the election cases are disposed of. The Warden of the prison says he is a "good, well-behaved man," which he probably is when in prison no less certainly than that he is not when out of it. The other six commitments for "causing death," as the warrant non-committedly expresses it, are given below, with the date, and followed by the name of the victim:

28th June—John O'Halloran, John Johnson.
31st June—John O'Toole, Theresa Hessen.
10th July—Joseph Vicari, Vincenzo Biancamano.
20th July—Charles Williams, George Packer.
10th August—Thomas Bryson, Catherine Hickey.
13th August—Joseph Kiernan, Leonard Miller.

It will be seen how very recently the offenses were committed. And the same remark might be made of the other 430 cases, which, growing out of such slight matters as burglary, robbery, and forgery, may be dismissed with a word. The oldest case, next to Scannel's, is that of Raymond, Blaisdell, and Roberts, the Erie bond forgers, who have been in the Tombs since February last. Since that time they have had one trial—with the usual monotonous result, a disagreement of the jury. Roberts alone, it is believed, was admitted to bail, and the others are yet in confinement.

SUIT FOR JEFF. DAVIS' ALBUM.

When Jeff. Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe a photographic album, containing family photographs and those of his staff, and distinguished Confederates with him, was stolen from him. Some time in August last one D. E. Moore, who was an Iowa soldier, and one of the guard at the time of the theft, mailed a letter from Waterloo, Iowa, to some person at Erie, Penn., offering the album for sale, fixing the price at $45. The Erie man, instead of responding to Moore, sent the letter to Jefferson Davis. Davis wrote to Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, at Dubuque, sending him the letter, and asking him to get the album, if possible. Moore was found in Iowa County, and the album seized from him under a writ of replevin by an officer. The trial as to the right of the property was postponed to the 15th inst., in order to give Mr. Davis time to furnish the evidence of his right and title in it.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE FIGHT IN THE FAMOUS ESSEX DISTRICT.

GEN. BUTLER AND HIS ENEMIES—HIS PECULIAR POSITION THIS YEAR—THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF HIS DISTRICT, AND HOW HE STANDS WITHIN THEM—THE CANDIDATES OF HIS OPPONENTS—WILL IT BE WELL, AFTER ALL, TO FIGHT HIM IN HIS DISTRICT?

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

After all, Gen. Butler is going to be the central figure of our State politics this Fall, even though he is not a candidate for Governor. Verily he is a most wonderful feature of our politics. No matter whether he is running for anything or not—he may be anchored in Washington or Lowell, and be entirely inactive—no contest can go on, and nothing of any political importance can be decided, without a settlement of the question as to how he stands in the matter. A great many cool-headed politicians think that the General gets fully one-half of his prominence by the persistent manner in which those who do not believe in him keep his name before the public, and there is certainly good ground for such a belief. The way in which his name is carried into even small, trivial affairs in this State is certainly remarkable. Only yesterday I was informed that in 1871, when Butler, Loring, Rice, and Washburn were candidates, some of the Washburn men threatened that their votes would be cast for Butler on the second ballot if the friends of the other gentlemen named did not withdraw. I have no doubt that this is true, though it is not probable that the delegates would ever have dared to carry out the threat. Gen. Butler occupies a peculiar position this year; but I do not know as there ever was a time when he did not, for that matter. Since Mr. Dana's campaign, some years ago, the General has not been at all disturbed in his Congressional aspirations. That resulted so disastrously for Mr. Dana that Butler was supposed to be invulnerable. The prestige of success aided him greatly, and when he first ran for Governor many men thought it would be impossible to defeat him. And, indeed, so many men were on the fence, he might have secured the nomination then but for shrewd parliamentary management in the convention. Many Republicans who have always bitterly opposed him for Governor have been content to allow him to go to Congress from Essex without any opposition on their part; but now, it seems, the war is to be carried into Africa, and he is to have a hard struggle in his hitherto one-sided district. And this is wherein his position this year is peculiar.

THE ESSEX DISTRICT AS NOW CONSTITUTED.

Under the Redistricting act there has been considerable change made in the district. It is now the Sixth, instead of the Fifth. There were no important changes, however, except the taking away of Lynn, one of his strongest places, and one of the largest in the district. Some of the smaller towns are changed, but they have a small vote, and very few delegates. Haverhill was added to the district, and it was a very poor exchange for Lynn, so far as Butler is concerned. In the city from which I write he has had many strong opponents from the start, and Mr. Dana found his strongest friends here. In Newburyport he has a strong following. In Haverhill he has not so many friends now as he has had at times. In the other towns he seems to have rather the advantage of his opponent at the start, and at the present time, as the Cogswell movement is comparatively a new one, and there will be no very serious canvassing of the district until after Butler speaks at Gloucester, on Saturday night. Gen. Cogswell's platform, which has been printed in THE TIMES, has been pretty well circulated in the district, and as his opponent will ventilate his 1874 ideas on Saturday night the ball will be fairly considered in motion next week.

THE ANTI-BUTLER CANDIDATES.

There are several gentlemen in this district who have been considered eligible to the succession when Gen. Butler had retired or was to be beaten, and jealousy growing out of this fact will weaken the Anti-Butler Republicans. Gen. Cogswell made his announcement in a leading Boston paper, and within two days after it was mysteriously hinted that he was simply a "Butler side-show," and a "dummy" put out to aid Butler; and it was announced that Mr. Willard P. Phillips, of this city, was the proper man to carry the Anti-Butler votes. I have made a careful analysis of this matter, and I find on diligent and thorough inquiry in Salem that no matter in what source it may have originated, the statement against Cogswell is entirely without foundation. It was understood that Gen. Butler did not propose to run again, and Gen. Cogswell's friends urged him to run. He consented, and is determined to do so. He is the Mayor of Salem, a comparatively young man, has a splendid war record, and is one of the most popular men in this county. He is a growing man, and although not one of towering ability, he is far above the average, and has the confidence of the people. This is, of course, a great source of strength. He can concentrate the extreme Anti-Butler men, and carry off some of Butler's strength. And on how much of the latter he can gain depends his chances of securing the nomination. Mr. Phillips appears to be a man of integrity and of good position in society, but is not a man of any pronounced ability. As an Anti-Butler man he is undoubtedly as sound as any man in Massachusetts; and that would be his chief source of strength. Personally, he is not overpopular in the district, so far as I can judge. He has been a member of the Legislature, I am informed, for three or four years; but he was unpopular there as a member of the House. He has some strength here in Salem, but he has almost as many men opposed to him as Gen. Butler has. Outside of the district he would run well only where there might be an Anti-Butler feeling strong enough not to care much who it had for a candidate. There are now indications that he will not run; if he does, it will simplify matters greatly for Gen. Butler. If he withdraws, the General will have a much harder time to defeat Gen. Cogswell, if, indeed, he can do that. Next week we can tell much better what the chances will be, and how far Gen. Cogswell's strength will develop.

IS IT, AFTER ALL, DESIRABLE TO DEFEAT BUTLER?

Whether it is desirable to defeat Gen. Butler is a question which many men are discussing in his district, and it is one for the Republican Party to carefully consider. It seems at first sight most desirable to squelch this representative of so much that the party, or the better class of its members, abhors; but there are many things to be considered. The General has appeared in two State Conventions as a candidate for Governor. In the first he had at least a hundred more delegates than any other one candidate, and it needed all the friends of the other three combined to defeat him. In the second he made a showing which demonstrated that he had a very large minority of the votes. Throw out all the doubtful delegations, and those who, it was alleged, were elected by the aid of Democratic votes, and still it appears on the record that a goodly number of Republicans supported Gen. Butler. Now these men say—and say it, not in one city or town, but in many—that if he be defeated they will vote for the Democratic nominee for Governor, and in doing this they will have the good example of many Anti-Butler Republicans who last Fall voted for Democratic nominees for the Senate or House, rather than vote for regular Republican nominees whose main fault was that they were Butler men. Many of them will have another excuse if Talbot is nominated for Governor, as thousands of Republicans will vote for the Democratic nominee for Governor in that event, because they are opposed to his prohibitory doctrines. If this state of affairs comes it would put five Congressional districts in jeopardy at least, as well as the Governorship. I give these statements not with any idea of helping Gen. Butler, but because I hear them talked by thinking men in the Republican Party. If I were a resident of Massachusetts I should undoubtedly be an Anti-Butler Republican, as I understand the application of the general principle, but as a foe to Democratic success I should weigh well this point this year. The Butler men claim that they are continually denounced as a sort of scoundrelly political element, and many men who first advocated him for Governor because he would break up an old and unpopular combination in State politics, and clean out some of the cobwebs at the State House, were so vehemently denounced as corrupt that they were ostracised before they knew it, and had to fight for him in sheer self-defense.

THE COMING CAUCUS FIGHTS.

Unless matters take an extraordinarily quiet and unnatural course, the caucuses in the district will be hotly contested, and charges of packing and the illegitimate use of miscellaneous Democratic material will be made in all directions. The people here look for fighting and bolting, charges of fraud, &c., just as they had in the State campaign, and it is more than possible that when the convention meets it will be uncertain who leads, there will be so many bolting delegations, or representatives of bolting caucuses—that is, if Gen. Cogswell is the only opposing candidate, as seems extremely probable at this time.

HARRIMAN AND BUTLER.

It is announced that Gen. Harriman, the Naval Officer, will speak at Gloucester on Saturday night, with the General, and in his favor. I have been told by one gentleman here that it is a rough joke on Harriman. He was announced as one of the speakers some days ago, and was duly pitched into by the papers for such an absurd contradiction of the civil service reform. He was not, however, invited to speak until yesterday, and is very loath to accept the invitation. As the people will desire to hear only Butler, and his kite is so large, and has so many home bobbins in the district, it will need an imported tail, and Harriman will undoubtedly stay at home on that evening.

THE RETURNED BALL-PLAYERS.

REVIEW OF THE TRIP TO ENGLAND—THE PLAYING OF THE CLUBS—A COOL RECEPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

After an absence of nearly two months the Boston and Athletic Base-ball Clubs have returned from their European trip. The voyage across the Atlantic has been so often written about that I will spare your readers that infliction. Suffice it to say that ball-players are no exception where sea-sickness is concerned. After the first few days, however, I don't think a more hungry crowd could be seen on any vessel, and the manner in which meat, vegetables, and pastry disappeared, simply astounded the stewards. Financially, the trip has not been a success; the reason being the unfavorable weather encountered during some of the games, especially that at the Kennington Oval Ground, where a large number of spectators was expected to be present. Again, the Canterbury week, or Cricket Carnival, was in full operation during the stay of the clubs in London, and this, together with the fact that the fashionable and sporting world had left for the numerous watering-places and the Continent, very naturally thinned the ranks of those who would otherwise have witnessed many of the contests. The two games played previous to their departure and those on the return, will, it is anticipated, more than reimburse the clubs for their outlay. The excursion has been fruitful of surprises, not the least of which has been the extraordinary success of our boys at cricket. In seven games they won six, and the seventh resulted in a draw. Here I must correct an error which has somehow crept into some report that our clubs played with twenty-two men, when they really only played with eighteen against twelve of the English clubs. The effective underhand bowling of McBride, together with the playing of H. and G. Wright, seemed to surprise our English cousins, but the greatest surprise of all to them was the wonderful precision of our fielding and throwing, and many were the expressions of delight involuntarily uttered when a hot ball was well caught or fielded. I am inclined to believe that with a little practice at the bat an eleven could be picked from the Boston and Athletic Ball Clubs that would test to the utmost the powers of the All England Eleven. It was freely acknowledged on all sides that such splendid play in the field had never been seen in England. Although the English press gave little attention to base-ball and considerable space to cricket, the matches with the English clubs were but poorly attended. When a good attendance was had, such as appeared on the Lord's and Prince's Grounds, in London, it seemed more like a fête day than otherwise.

With two exceptions, that of the Marylebone Cricket Club and Richmond Cricket Club, the receptions given us were very cool. The former club entertained the visitors at a splendid banquet, presided over by the Marquis of Hamilton. Speeches were made, toasts drank, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all. At Richmond the ball clubs were met at the depot, and carriages were waiting to take them to all the prominent points of interest in that truly-charming place. A portion of a game at cricket was then played with the Richmond Cricket Club, after which an exhibition game of base-ball was given. In the evening the Richmond Club entertained the Boston and Athletic Ball Clubs at a magnificent dinner. With these exceptions the treatment of our players was in every way different to that shown the Gentlemen Eleven, of England, when they visited America in 1872. The latter were fêted and lionized, and were guaranteed £100 and their expenses.

That no particular enthusiasm was excited by base-ball is not so surprising, but when beaten at the national game, on their own grounds, it does seem strange that so little excitement was shown. In fact, I doubt if cricket has that hold on Englishmen that they would have us believe. In nearly every game at ball played during the trip heavy batting has been the rule, as the scores will show. I think this might be explained by the fact that the players, knowing they were not playing championship games, hit more freely, and, although good play was shown in the field, that care was missing which is always shown in a game where something is at stake. The grounds, too, are much larger and harder than those in this country, and a ball passing the outfielders would always insure a home run. It has been intimated that the games were arranged beforehand, but, having witnessed most of them, I am positive that such was not the case. Each club tried to score the greatest number of games, and a commendable spirit of fairness was shown all through. Of fourteen games played, the Boston Club secured eight and the Athletics six. The total runs made were as follows: Bostons, 183; Athletics, 161.

The Abbottsford, of the American Steam-ship Company, in which we returned, was gayly decorated, and the two guns on board kept up a continuous cannonade. On the river and along the shore the sight must have been a festive one. About forty miles from Philadelphia a New-York boat with friends on board met us, and we were greeted with songs and cheers. Off Chester another boat met us with several members of the Orion Club on board, and still another boat, containing the friends of the Boston Club, the majority of whom had come from that city to give their club a cordial reception. From present appearances the games of the clubs on their return will be attended by a large number of spectators.

A NEW COMMUNITY.

FREE LOVE SETTLEMENT ON VALCOUR ISLAND.

THE HOME OF THE SPIRITUALISTS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS—ORRIN SHIPMAN'S SPECULATIONS—THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE WOODHOUSE FAIRY LAND GLOWINGLY DESCRIBED—UNLIMITED INDUCEMENTS OFFERED—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Sept 8, 1874.

Among the many islands which diversify the surface of Lake Champlain, Valcour Island seems the least adapted for the purposes which a small and peculiar community now intend to put it. About 12,000 acres in extent, it lies west of the imaginary line drawn through the lake as the boundary of Vermont and New-York; and on the map is marked as part of the County of Clinton of the latter State. This fact is rather important, because, were the island within the legal jurisdiction of Vermont, there might be trouble brewing for the intending settlers. The Green Mountain State, like most hill countries the world over, has produced many men of powerful and peculiarly original mind; but as a general rule, the resident population prefers that when the originality takes such a turn as gives rise to Mormonism, free love, and the wilder forms of spiritualism, the propounders thereof should keep clear of their native State; and usually they do. Joe Smith was, and I believe Brigham Young is a Vermonter; but Vermont would be a decidedly unfavorable place to practice polygamy in. The spiritualistic party is numerous enough here to hold a yearly convention; but its members have never gone so far on the road of "reform" as to practice free love, except, possibly, in a quiet sort of way, not intended to attract public attention. The new community, therefore, which is to settle on Valcour Island, avowedly as the professors of complete "social freedom," did well to get just over the State line. The originator of the movement is a Vermonter—in a sense a typical one, for, with the wildest and most visionary cast of mind, he possesses that never-failing shrewdness which always keeps an eye for the main chance. Mr. Orrin Shipman, the individual referred to, owns about eight hundred acres of Valcour, and a farm near this city of about two hundred. His opinions on social subjects have always been "advanced," that is to say, they were not those commonly held by his neighbors. His business has been that of raising fruit and garden produce. He is reputed to be a good gardener, and one could generally depend on getting any of the rarer kinds of fruit or flowers at his place, if not another gardener in the town had them. All these he raised on his home farm, for beyond stone and hemlock trees I never heard that Valcour produced anything. But some time ago Mr. Shipman entered into correspondence with a Col. John Wilcox, of Omro, Wis., the author of *The Approaching Conflict*, the upshot of which was the projection of a scheme for a free love community, something on the Oneida plan, the settlement to be made on Mr. Shipman's property. Among the more prominent names connected with the enterprise appear, in addition to the two mentioned, those of J. W. Woodhouse, a young man hailing from Chicago, and Mr. O. C. Hall. As the result of an examination of the property by these gentlemen, a glowing description of it was given in a lengthy circular, wherein the objects of the new community were stated, and money and recruits solicited. These circulars were scattered extensively through some of the Western States, where the Spiritualists were known to be numerous, and a small band of faithful ones were gathered at Chicago under the care of the enterprising gentlemen referred to. In Chicago they awaited the time when they could start for the fairy isle. Here is the description of it which the circular gave. I rather suspect the gifted author must at one time have been a real estate agent.

> "Substantially fenced on the outside against our neighbor's cattle, and from the cold selfish world, a home consecrated to harmony and fraternity, soft water in abundance everywhere and at all times. Facilities for bathing during warm weather, and skating in Winter. An elevated plateau near the centre for the anticipated group of buildings, the moving tide of commerce, of lake vessels and palatial steamers, seen from all parts of the island; cool and bracing breezes in the Summer season with frequent showers, Valcour combines every advantage for any enterprise, apparently having all the facilities and elements of wealth. A commanding, attractive, unrivaled position, with richness of soil not surpassed within a thousand miles, every way natural to the best fruits of the temperate zone, the island with pure air and waters, the temperature modulated by lake waters; abundance of wood, timber, and quarries; unequaled commercial facilities, almost an unrivaled focal centre, and commanding position for our objects and aims."

There is much in this which will strike the average reader as having a suspiciously familiar sound. The "commanding position," with "richness of soil," the "unequaled commercial facilities," "unrivaled focal centre;" past which float "palatial steamers," and a "moving tide of commerce," the "combination of every advantage," &c., all this reminds one rather strongly of those vivid descriptions of Western lands wherewith emigration agents invite the unwary to go West. As a matter of fact, Valcour Island is an excellent little place to "camp out" on, if you are on a fishing excursion. The Valcoureans propose to use it for agricultural and horticultural purposes, but unless a peculiarly hard quality of limestone be favorable for those objects, it is not easy to see in what portion of its soil they intend to raise their crops. It is wooded with hemlock, which is not so rare a tree in this section as to pay much profit on the culture of it. While the break-water was being built at Burlington, the contractor drew the stone for it from Valcour, and possibly he may have uncovered some earth in the process. The temperature, says the circular, "is modulated by lake waters," which is rather lucky, because, as the mercury now generally goes down to something like 20° below zero in the Winter, it is hard to say where it would not go if not for the "modulation." Possibly it is the fact that the island is substantially fenced from "the neighbors' cattle and the cold, selfish world" which presents it in so charming a light to its intending occupants. And no doubt it was this, too, which made the trifling sum of $100,000 appear as a low valuation of its many advantages and delights, with the Shipman home farm thrown in. Not that Mr. Shipman asked this amount for it. He merely valued the lands at that figure, in the circular which described their beauties, and offered to give them to the community on mortgage—terms, $10,000 to be paid down, and $16,000 more in installments, the lands to revert to him in case the community should disband. The other $74,000 he gave as a "munificent donation" to the community and the cause of social freedom. Now it may be that Valcour Island is all that the circular describes it as being, and it may be also that Mr. Shipman's lands are worth $100,000. Seen through a spiritualistic medium, possibly they are. But to the ordinary residents of this section, Valcour Island has hitherto appeared as a peculiarly bleak and stony spot, on which a furrow could only be drawn with a cold chisel; and if any one had bought all Mr. Shipman's lands for $10,000 cash down, it would have been thought that somebody had been badly fooled in the bargain, and certainly not Mr. Shipman. However, the "advanced Spiritualists" see not these things with the eyes of the "cold, selfish world." They are here now, some seventeen or more in number, settled on the home farm till the buildings can be put up on the island. That will not be till next Summer, probably, and in the meantime they will have to stand a Vermont Winter, which is no joke. If their enthusiasm should survive the arctic blasts, and the buildings be finished in time for occupation when the warm weather comes, the "perfected minds" will settle down to the pursuit of agriculture and social freedom, as faintly outlined in the following invitation from the pen of the prophetic Wilcox:

> "To all progressive and liberal minds of the radical stamp, to all who will come to a higher plane of life, who feel the absolute necessity for an opportunity to exemplify the principles of social science, to the end that the fraternal brotherhood of our race may be established on earth, and that peace and harmony may supersede the present chaos that threatens the utter extinction of the human race, by being the prolific cause of all crime, discord, and suffering in every household throughout our fair domain, this great enterprise of social science, of harmonial fraternity, is the germ of hope, and of lasting 'pith and moment' in this eventful hour of the world's peril. Let us have a communal home, based on the principles of social science, a landmark where our banner is love over all. The time has come when the concentrated wisdom of the martyrs and reformers of past ages has matured their plans in the spirit world. And centered their forces in this movement for the practical realization of an onward and upward progress to a perfected condition of individual unfoldment and community relationship such as was never before inaugurated on this earth. In view of these important facts, we open the gateway to all perfected minds who feel the pressing demands for an outward movement, and no earthly power can close it until the last child of earth shall be crowned king over the empire of his own soul, and hold absolute control over his destiny, and enjoy the entire fruits of his industry."

I add here an extract from an article in the Burlington *Free Press*, which will give some idea of the mode of living the new community intend to adopt:

> "The pursuits of the community are to be agricultural and horticultural. Additional houses are to be built at once on the island. A large plateau is to be graded and beautifully ornamented, upon which in future is to be built twelve commodious structures alike in every particular, each to have accommodations for several families, and be the home of a group—this grouping is to classify the divergent mental temperaments, arranging them according to the law of 'association attraction'—their motto to be 'Industry and fraternity.' In their government all members over fifteen years of age will be entitled to vote; a general election to be held, when there will be elected one presiding officer of each sex, who shall be the Presidents, and have general supervision over the community. Each group to have a gentleman and lady superintendent. No law or regulation to be binding until submitted to and ratified by the community. Mr. Woodhouse says, in regard to social ties: 'At Valcour we shall recognize absolute social freedom, and the right of each individual to control his or her destiny in the social relation shall be fully recognized.' He also says: 'The children of Oneida are sickly; but the principle on which that community is founded is not deep enough. Our children will all be love children, we shall start at Valcour the greatest reformation the world has ever seen.' The children are to be cared for and educated collectively, or otherwise as the community may direct—in industrial pursuits; perfect equality will be recognized between the sexes. Invalids and the aged and infirm are to be exempt from labor, and shall receive the most humane and kind treatment at the hands of the community."

THE HUDSON AND ITS SOURCES.

PRESENT LOW STAGE OF WATER—PROPOSED WORKS TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY.

The present low stage of water in the Hudson River, notwithstanding the fact that several hundred thousand dollars have hitherto been expended by the State and Federal Governments in efforts to improve navigation, excites apprehension of more serious trouble in the future. Between Troy and Albany the river has lately been so low as to be unnavigable for loaded boats arriving from the West. Even below Albany there are places where the fleets of descending boats can only pass at high tide, and which may become impassable under any condition of tide, if the present drought should long continue. Speaking upon this topic, the Albany *Journal* says: "There is no doubt whatever that, if timely appropriations of money by the State had not been made for the construction of dykes and for dredging the channel, the navigation between Troy and Hudson would now have been impracticable for our canal and large river craft. The construction of dykes, and thereby the construction of the river channel or the adaptation of its dimensions to the natural flow of water, can only be successful in maintaining navigation so long as the requisite supply of water finds its way into the river, and when from any cause that supply fails, there must be a suspension of navigation. The present sources of the Hudson are failing because uncontrolled, and the supply of water during the Summer months, if nothing is done to avert the danger, will, from natural causes, diminish annually. The formation of bars, the result of the Spring and Autumn freshets, causes another serious impediment to navigation, besides requiring yearly expenditures for dredging, which only affords temporary relief. The source of the Hudson River is in four comparatively small lakes—known respectively as Round, Catlin, Rich, and Harris Lakes—the surplus waters of which pass unobstructedly from one to the other into their outlet, the Hudson. The water arising from the melting of the Winter snows, annually more rapid and early as the surrounding forests are cleared, passes into the Hudson without restraint at a season when everywhere water is abundant, carrying with it immense quantities of earth, and depositing it where the force of the current is spent, thus forming the bars we are so frequently required to remove. Hon. Alexander Barkley, the present efficient Canal Commissioner of the Eastern division of the canals, early realized the great danger menacing our canals from a failure of the Hudson River navigation, and during the last session of the Legislature secured a small appropriation to enable him to make surveys, maps, and plans for damming the outlet of lakes and constructing reservoirs on the head waters of the Hudson River. During the past three months a corps of engineers has been employed by Mr. Barkley surveying the four lakes which are the source of the Hudson, and also Raquette, Forked, and Long Lakes and their tributaries. While the surveys are as yet incomplete, sufficient progress has been made to determine important facts, viz.: That it is not only feasible to add largely to the supply of water from the present source of the Hudson by the erection of suitable dams, but also that the immense volume of water which now passes from Raquette, Forked and Long Lakes, and Cold River, may be turned into the Hudson by the erection of a single dam across the outlet of Long Lake below its confluence with Cold River and cutting a channel one mile and a half in length and eleven feet in depth. The volume of water which could thus be diverted from the St. Lawrence we should judge to be five-fold greater than that which flows into the Hudson from its present source. By the erection of dams at the outlets of each of the lakes we have named, it appears that seven reservoirs, combining an area of nearly or quite 100 miles in length, can be constructed while scarcely disturbing the present outlines of the lakes. In these vast reservoirs the water can be accumulated and stored during the Fall rains and Spring thaws, and controlled and supplied to the Hudson during the Summer months as needed. In this manner, and at a comparatively moderate cost, it is claimed that the navigation of the Hudson can be materially and permanently improved and maintained at all seasons, and the usual Spring freshet in a great measure averted. Besides furnishing the additional supply of water, the improvement would secure for our own markets the vast quantity of valuable timber with which the lake region abounds, which otherwise can only find an outlet and market through the St. Lawrence, and besides adding to the natural wealth of the State, would contribute largely to the revenues and tonnage of the canals. If the final report of the engineer shall confirm all that is now claimed for the proposed improvement, there can be no doubt but the Legislature will approve and make the needed appropriation to commence and complete the work."

CROPS IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

It seems to be generally conceded, says the Shreveport (La.) *Times*, of the 2d inst., that the hill lands in Louisiana will not yield more than half a crop of cotton, while the bottom lands promise a very fair yield. In Mississippi good rains have recently fallen in Copiah, Newton, Lee, Choctaw, and Colfax Counties. No rain has fallen in Benton County, and the crops are suffering severely. No complaints made in Calhoun. In Adams, the crop promises well where it has been well worked. Crops in the vicinity of Brandon are burning up. The prospect in Marshall is not so good as last year. In Franklin, Jefferson, and Wilkinson, crops are in good condition, but late. In the Mississippi River bottoms the drought has been excessive; the worms have also done much damage. The Mobile *Register* says the whole country tributary to Mobile, as far north as Corinth, is in good condition, while the more northern counties of Mississippi, and the counties of Tennessee which deal with that city, are suffering greatly for want of rain.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

THE TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT—METROPOLITAN TOPICS.

A FREE MONARCH—THE SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS—THE SUITS AGAINST THE BETTING AGENCIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

We are informed that King Louis of Bavaria left Paris last night, but in what direction no one appears to know. The reporters who watched for him at the railway stations were not able to get sight of him. After the departure of the evening trains inquiries were made at the German Embassy, and the only response was that his Majesty was gone. Prince Hohenlohe uttered an "Ah!" when told that the Bavarian monarch had not been seen at the Strasburg train. After 6 o'clock all traces of his Majesty were lost. At that hour Marshal De MacMahon arrived and drove quickly to the Elysée Palace, and for the first time known to history complained of fatigue. Five minutes after his arrival he dismissed his suite and retired to his private apartments. Half an hour later a closed carriage, with the curtains drawn, was driven rapidly from the court-yard, going across the Seine. If King Louis had not already left Paris these facts might have given rise to gossip, but everybody says that the King had left before the arrival of the Marshal. Interested in all the arts, except that of statecraft, King Louis always has an excuse for visiting the leading cities, and he is, perhaps, the only monarch in Europe who is as free as his people. The ostensible object of his visit here was to examine the palace of the Roi-Soleil at Versailles. He is said to have been disappointed. The sombre regularity of the château itself, and the depressing uniformity in all the details of the park, gave him the blues. The fountains alone he desired to copy in building the new palace in Bavaria. Tortoni's ices and the gay life of the boulevards are said to have pleased him, and certainly, as I can testify, his Majesty showed himself every evening upon the Boulevard des Italiens. The visit of King Louis may have had a purely artistic motive, though some are skeptical upon this point. Others say that it was solely due to a rumor set afloat in Munich that one of Wagner's operas was to be given this week at the Salle Ventadour. In that case his Majesty's deception must have been cruel, for he was treated to Meyerbeer. The susceptibilities of the French have been calmed a little by the statement that of all the German Princes, King Louis was the only one who would not visit Versailles during the Prussian occupation.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The topics of the day are by no means numerous or interesting. The main, perhaps, are those referring to the voyage of the Marshal. Each party tries to prove that all the others are very much put out by its success, but every one knows that this success was of a purely negative character. The trip was not unsuccessful, and that is about all you can say for it. At most places the people did not have the curiosity to leave their fields for the purpose of seeing the ruler of France. In many towns the crowds were made up of Radicals who had come prepared to join in a hostile demonstration if things had been propitious. On the whole, nothing can be said against the conduct of the masses, and, in truth, very little can be said in a contrary sense which would greatly augment the pride of the MacMahoniens or Septennalites. A number of towns sent invitations to the President, saying that a visit from him would be of great benefit to trade and commerce, but MacMahon did not seem to be greatly impressed by this argument. Perhaps he may have thought the benefits unequal to the risks, or it may be, for instance, that he had a pressing engagement in Paris on Wednesday night. The trip is now over, and although the name of Hovius, of Saint-Malo, may crop up at times in future polemics, there is little else in the trip which will be remembered a few days hence. The Marshal is said to have been greatly pleased and greatly disappointed—delighted and chagrined—and striking a balance between these two opinions we arrive at the conclusion that, for all the practical results attained, the trip might as well have been dispensed with. Next week the Marshal goes to the ancestral château of the De MacMahons, and he will enjoy himself more firing at the partridges than in standing at the gates of cities while long-winded official addresses were being fired at him. The Marshal did not have a thoughtful Felicié Dosne to hold an umbrella over his head as he stood uncovered in the broiling sun, listening to the speeches of country functionaries.

THE ELECTION SYSTEM.

The only practical thing I have yet heard about this trip is, that the Marshal, impressed by the good sense shown by the people, has resolved to give them the privilege of electing their representatives without further delay. In order to bring out the point of this statement, I must say that the law admits of a delay of six months after a vacancy. Formerly the length of the delay was a matter for the Executive to determine, and in departments which sent opposition representatives the term might be put off for a year or two. Here we come upon one of the evident rights of the people usurped by the Sovereign. When Napoleon III. began his work of liberal reform his attention was early called to this matter, and he himself proposed to limit the delay. The law fixing it at six months was due to his initiative. Hence the Marshal had a right to defer each election to the end of the legal term if he pleased, and give a succession of electoral contests from now to Christmas; but he is said to have decided that all the seats now vacant shall be filled at once. In two weeks we have the elections in Anjou, where the Bonapartist candidate appears to have the inside track, and in Seine-et-Oise, where the Bonapartist Duc De Padoue is certain to be elected. The Duke of Padua is, beyond all question, the most popular man in that part of the country, and for some time past he has been exciting the sympathies of the peasants by complaining of being turned out of office for going to Chiselhurst on the 16th of March. The Duke, it will be remembered, was Mayor of Courson, a small hamlet which belongs entirely to him, and is a mere dependence of his château of that name. The people pity him very much indeed, and particularly when they are called upon to pay fees for official acts, the Duke-Mayor putting the fees for births, deaths, and marriages down to his own account. Every child born in the village was pretty sure to have a silver spoon of some sort as soon as registered before M. Le Maire, of Courson, M. Le Duc, of the Rue de Courcelles. At Angers we have to note a phenomenon in the shape of a candidate who runs solely upon the Septennate ticket, or who is solely MacMahonian.

THE BETTING AGENCIES.

The case of the betting agencies, or Paris Mutuels, was decided yesterday, and all the men engaged mulcted in fines varying from 500 francs, put upon the "Widow Durand," to 5,000 francs upon Oller. This does not close the matter or shut up the business, for all the parties have appealed, and it will take some six months more to get a final judgment. In 1868 the matter came before the courts, and it was then decided that this mode of betting could not be called, under the terms of the law, a game of hazard or gambling. Yet Oller was compelled to confine his operations to the race-track. After the fall of the Empire these agencies were opened in town, and they have been multiplying themselves since with great rapidity. The question again came up as to whether or not this mode of betting could be called gambling. There is something to say on both sides, but, for my own part, I think that faro, roulette, or rouge-et-noir are fairer and more honest games. In the first place the agency takes ten per cent. of all moneys passing through its hands—an outrageously large percentage. Secondly, it has the right of selecting the races for the combinations, and in the machines the right of covering all the horses. These things give an enormous advantage. If there is one race in which, say five horses are entered, the agency does not take bets upon it, for it is tolerably certain that all the horses will run, but in another there are often as many as twenty-five horses entered, though only eight or nine may run. But all the horses which pay forfeit or which have been withdrawn are still kept in the combination. This was not fair, and scarcely honest. I cannot enumerate all the abuses of this kind which have been gradually creeping into the system. Oller's success was so great that he expended 400,000 francs this year in fitting up his place. Upon one side are the betting machines and the combinations; upon the other stalls kept by professional betting men from across the Channel, forbidden by law to exercise their calling in England. It is curious to enter this place on the eve of a great race. The long room is crowded. Four or five hundred persons are jammed into the small space, and, on looking at the types, one finds that the mass is chiefly composed of grooms, stable boys, barbers, café waiters, servants of all sorts, and shop-keepers' clerks. The small savings of these people invariably go into the tills of the agency, and much of the aggregate sum remains, for it covers all the combinations, and thus has the greatest chances to win. The price of a combination ticket is two francs, but as the better has to name three horses, each to come out in the order named, it is not an easy thing to pick out the winning numbers from a mass of 640 combinations. Still, as it is possible to win, and as some men do win, the rest keep on investing in this tempting but unproductive game. My own impression is that the places should be closed in the city if done by Police orders, for the persons who bet are just those who have no right to bet at all. Those who can bet, or who have the means to do so, find opportunities enough elsewhere.

A SWINDLE.

This brings up a swindle in the same line. Quite recently several of the daily journals were full of puffs and advertisements of a betting firm of London, who, prevented by law from carrying on their business in England, had begun to do so in France. But their secret bureau would still be in London, where their clients could remit. Then came short items stating that such and such persons, generally noblemen of fantastic names, had been paid large sums by this firm. Immediately money began to pour into the office of Messrs. Archer & Co. One example of their way of doing business will suffice. A French journalist of a sporting turn was simple enough to send 500 francs to Archer & Co. to be bet upon the English races. A few days later he was delighted to receive a letter from the firm saying that his money had brought good returns, and that he was entitled to 175 Napoleons (3,500 francs) as his share in the division of the sums won. This first letter was speedily followed by another in which the gentleman was begged to excuse an error, the result of a miscalculation of the gross sum, and that in reality it was not 175 Napoleons, but 185 that he had won. This was better and better, and he began to have confidence in Archer & Co. The letter ended by asking for a check for fifteen Napoleons in order to make the round number of 200, the sum of 4,000 francs being ready to send by the following post. The fifteen Napoleons were sent, and that was the last heard of them or of the twenty-five sent in the first instance. In another case the trick was varied. Archer & Co. wrote to say that their agent arrived at Goodwood too late to make the required bets, but by doubling the sum first sent the better could participate in the winnings of the firm at Brighton. The money was sent, and will never again be heard from of course. The journals are now as full of Archer & Co.'s tricks as they were of puffs in their favor a short time ago; but meantime these precious rascals have obtained a very considerable sum of money from credulous Frenchmen. I need scarcely say that no such firm can be found in London, and its only office was a post office box.

ITEMS.

In a hasty manner I desire to give a few items, which I cannot develop for want of space. The remains of Leonardo Da Vinci have been found at Amboise. While the workmen were engaged in making the repairs ordered by the Comte De Paris they struck upon a stone coffin, and on clearing away the dirt found the great painter's name cut upon it. On being opened some relics were found, and the body was in a most remarkable state of preservation.... M. Schneider, of Creuzot, has had another attack of paralysis, and his life is considered in danger.... The Woodhulls and Claflins are attracting great attention here, being regarded as typical American ladies. A *Figaro* reporter had an interview with them today, and we are menaced with an opening of the Beecher-Tilton scandal on this side of the Atlantic. They threaten to tell all they know about it, and as there is no one here to contradict them, their revelations will be received as gospel. One journal says that "the Rev. Tilton and the Rev. Beecher, two of the most fashionable Protestant preachers of America, each at the head of a very fashionable congregation," &c., giving the details of the scandal, and accepting the charges as facts already proved. Miss Woodhull has promised to give the reporter her views upon "Free Love, a sect very popular in the United States, which proscribes marriage as immoral." Such is the work the Woodhulls are now doing for us here, and after this one can say little about the caricatures of a Sardou.... A petition has been drawn up in the Department of Lot against M. Rolland, a Deputy who has not set foot in the Chamber for two years, yet who draws his thirty-five francs per diem, and votes by proxy on all occasions. There are twenty more members of the same sort.... The *American Register* was sold the other day for 171,200 francs, and purchased by Dr. T. W. Evans, who is now sole proprietor. Mr. Ryan retires.

FISHING WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Residents of Boston and vicinity have been excited by the operations of a man who has been killing fish at Quincy Point, Mass., by the explosion of nitro-glycerine. Large numbers of sea-bass have of late appeared off the Glades and in the waters around Quincy Point, and it was upon these that the man made his experiments. His first attempt was with a small bottle of nitro-glycerine, the explosion of which under water brought to the surface only three or four dead bass. A second trial, with an extra charge of the explosive compound in a can, proved more destructive, all the fish within a circle of forty yards being shocked by the concussion and rising to the surface in great numbers. About one hundred were found to have been instantly killed, and were captured and sold. Many of the bass were quite large, one weighing forty pounds, while one which was but slightly shocked—being beyond the area affected by the explosion—made his escape, and was judged to weigh seventy pounds. It was estimated that the death of nearly two hundred bass resulted from this reprehensible experiment, as many which were not instantly killed or captured with gaffs were so seriously affected by the shock as to perish. A careful inspection of the fish killed showed, in every instance, that the second or air bladder was rent and filled with blood. The fisherman has been warned against a repetition of this achievement, which is punishable by fines.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS IN THE RICHMOND DISTRICT—CONSERVATIVE DISSATISFACTION WITH EX-GOV. WALKER—THE CONSERVATIVES WITH A FULL TICKET IN THE FIELD—A NEWSPAPER WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

If Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, of Binghamton, N. Y., be elected Conservative Representative from this district to Congress, he will be greatly indebted to Republican mismanagement and dissension for it. It was easy to foresee what trouble would ensue on the action of the Republican District Committee, postponing the nominating convention to the 7th of October, after having originally called it to meet here on the 16th of September, and, after a considerable number of delegates had been elected, declaring all ineligible to seats in the convention who were chosen at meetings held previous to the 30th of September. The dissatisfaction is wide-spread and growing, and if the committee does not revoke its second call there will undoubtedly be two Republican conventions, and probably two Republican candidates. Here, and all over the district, meetings of Republicans have condemned the course of the committee as unwise, no matter how well intended, and the election of delegates goes on in utter disregard of the call of meetings for Sept. 30. These delegates, too, as the committee has declared them ineligible to seats in the convention called for Oct. 7, are all accredited to the convention called for the 16th inst.; and if the object of the postponement were to afford Hon. J. Ambler Smith a fair chance for renomination, the effect has been just the opposite of that intended, as the delegates elect are nearly all instructed and pledged to either Joseph Walker, Esq., of Chesterfield, Rush Burgess, Esq., of this city, and Hon. L. H. Chandler. If the State Executive Committee do not interfere promptly and authoritatively in the matter, the division in the Republican ranks of this district will more than counterbalance Conservative dissatisfaction with Ex-Gov. Walker, and insure his easy election. It is to be hoped that some speedy solution of the existing difficulties may be reached, and a candidate put forth upon whom all Republicans can heartily unite.

The Richmond *Whig*, as the exponent of those Conservatives who are disgusted at the nomination of ex-Gov. Walker, boldly avows and and perseveres in its opposition to him, speaking of him as outside the Conservative Party, on account of his factious opposition to President Grant's administration, and as one who has all the weakness and zeal of a "new convert." Nearly the whole Conservative press of the State turn a cold shoulder to Walker, the only journals warmly supporting him being the *Enquirer* of this city, and the *Index-Appeal* of Petersburg. All the others echo the words of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who, in introducing Col. Beverly B. Douglas, as the Conservative candidate for Congress in the First District, spoke of him as the sort of man that Virginia needed in Congress—"who was with us and of us in 1860; who was with us and of us in 1863; and who was with us and of us in 1865." Walker was not "with us and of us" till 1869, and of course he is thus ruled out of the category of fit men to represent Conservative Virginia, according to this gospel of the resurrected Virginians. And yet, the folly of some Republicans in this district is casting away every advantage which Conservative discord, as to Walker, offers them.

The full Conservative ticket is in the field now, and consists of regular nominees in every district except the Fourth, where it is conceded that the re-election of Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, Republican, is certain. Yet the Conservatives now claim that they are sure of electing seven of their eight men, while they say they hope to also elect the eighth—Hon. John Goode, Jr., in the Second or Norfolk District. But the situation is not so promising for them as they pretend, and it daily grows worse, as far as I can learn. Independent Conservative candidates are rising on all hands, and they are already in the field in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts. In the Seventh, Hon. John T. Harris is opposed by Judge C. T. O'Ferrall, who also ran against Harris in 1872; in the Eighth, Hon. James Barbour opposes Hon. Eppa Hunton, and has a loud if not a strong following; and in the Ninth, while Hon. R. T. Bowen's friends are angry because he was not renominated, the nominee, Hon. William Terry, who represented the district in the Forty second Congress, has two Independent Conservative opponents in Col. J. M. French and Hon. Fayette McMullin. There has even been a whisper of a probable Independent Conservative candidate in this metropolitan district, and it is well understood that if an anti-Civil Rights bill Republican be allowed to run as an Independent he will receive many Conservative votes. In the Sixth District there was an Independent Conservative candidate last election, and there will probably be one this time unless the Republicans put up a man.

The eight Conservative nominees are as follows: Col. Beverly B. Douglas, First District; Hon. John Goode, Jr., Second; Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, Third; Col. Geo. C. Cahill, Fifth; Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Sixth; Hon. John T. Harris, Seventh; Hon. Eppa Hunton, Eighth, and Hon. Wm. Terry, Ninth. In the Second District, now represented by Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., Republican, and which is strongly Republican, the Conservatives will make tremendous efforts to elect Goode; but there is no likelihood that they will succeed, unless divisions creep into the Republican ranks.

Mahonism is credited with working much discord among Conservatives in every district of the State—operating against Conservative success where it does not have its way, and where it triumphs driving off many good Conservatives who will not submit to its insolent control. The fact is that the Conservatives, at least, if not all parties here, are on the eve of dividing into Mahone and anti-Mahone factions. We shall see.

A PICTURE OF HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Henry Clay Dean lectured in Des Moines, Iowa, a few nights ago, upon the "Causes of American Independence." The *Register* does not attempt to give more than a brief summary of his address, and introduces it with the following: "Public curiosity, which has long been on tiptoe concerning the coming and oration of Henry Clay Dean, was last night gratified. Imagine a man of medium height, well-developed physique, a form 'with good capon lined,' rotund as an apple, a large, well-shaped head crowned with a mat of long, dark hair, brown jeans trowsers of antique cut, a vest that fails to connect at the bottom with the waistband of his pants, a coat that has seen its best days, and boots guileless of Mason's polish, without a collar to his shirt, and sporting an abbreviated handkerchief that the orator frequently transferred from one vest pocket to the other—this is Dean. He has few graces of person. Nature has not bequeathed him an orator's form nor imposing presence, but it has given him better gifts—a voice of wonderful beauty and power and witching wealth of eloquence. Words are animate with him, and sentences stretch out into thoughts whose grandeur calls forth vehement applause. He appeared on the platform hat in hand, and for a moment or two held it as he talked. Finally it found a resting place on the table before him. Then a roll of manuscript was pulled from the orator's pocket. It followed the hat to the table and lay there unfolded, for the address was entirely extemporaneous. No notes nor memoranda were used. The speaker walked back and forth along the stage, frequently pausing in his march to complete a sentence or a certain portion of the address, when the tramp was resumed. It is impossible to do justice to the merit and beauty of the lecture. The wonderful fluency of expression, the ringing tones, and expressive gestures must be left entirely to the imagination of the reader.

THE SOUTH.

A WAR OF RACES THREATENED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

WHAT WAS SAID AT AN ALABAMA COUNTY CONVENTION—THE NEGROES AND THEIR NORTHERN FRIENDS TO BE WIPED OUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

The misrepresentations of the Southern press prompt me to give my experience in one of the Southern States previous to the slaughter of the colored people in Tennessee, where it is claimed only sixteen negroes were killed, Louisiana following so promptly by the murder of an equal number. In Alabama equal zeal is shown by the stopping of a mail train, killing the colored agent, and firing into church congregations of colored people. During the month of July I traveled over a great part of Alabama. On Sunday, the 12th, I left Montgomery and arrived at Union Springs, Bullock County, at 7:15 P. M., intending to take the 8 P. M. train for Troy, Ala., but I was informed there was no train to Troy on Sunday. Consequently I was compelled to lie over at Union Springs until 8 P. M. Monday. The next day (Monday) the Democratic County Convention was held in the Court-house. A short time after organizing, a prominent member commenced a speech. I was sitting on the porch of the hotel, and could get but a few snatches of the address, but this I heard very distinctly, viz.: That the Radical party was responsible for the late war, with all its horrors, and for all the odious laws passed since; that the last Congress nearly passed a law which would at once establish socialism, and it was, he said, the most infamous law ever attempted to be forced upon any people. "And, gentlemen," said this orator, "it is known as the Civil Rights bill, which will surely pass the next Congress in December next." This law forced the negro into their families, and they would be compelled to tolerate him; and, as a citizen of proud old Alabama, he was there to enter his protest, and he called upon all true men and Democrats present to join with him. The time had come to protect their firesides, their wives and daughters; to buckle on their arms and continue the fight until the negroes, carpet-baggers, and scalawags were driven from power. Let, he said, the white men of the State meet and exterminate the negroes and their supporters. Let it be understood that action was the watchword, and that a sufficient force was prepared to act. This speaker was followed by others who were equally vicious.

I turned to a person who had just left the meeting and seated himself beside me, and asked the meaning of what was taking place. He answered that it was the Democratic County Convention. I then asked who the speakers were, and their standing in the State. He named several, and informed me that they were the leaders of the party in the county and State. I then asked if the talk about force was not buncombe, and his answer was that they meant what they said, and would be backed up by the whites of the State; that they intended to get control of the State at any hazard; that they had concluded it was time these negroes and their Northern friends were wiped out, and it would be done this time. The negroes were a worthless set, and were born to be slaves; that the Yankees took good care to sell all theirs to Southern planters, and then commenced to preach upon the immorality of slave-owning, &c. I then asked if there was any trouble with the workmen in Alabama. He stated there was none; that he could get all the labor he wanted, and upon the following terms: He agreed to give them quarters, if desired, upon the plantation, furnish meal, meat, &c., as well as provender for the mules. After the crop was saved and sold this was all deducted, and a certain percentage—the amount I failed to ask—was paid the negroes. He continued by stating that he had not paid expenses for three years, and that at the end of each the negroes had come forward and renewed their contract, notwithstanding they had not received one cent during the time. I then asked how he could say the negro was unreliable and not to be trusted, and why he was abused by all the Southern whites, and why the Democratic Convention should go so far as to recommend violence and advocate a war of races, adding that certainly the Southern people didn't want history to repeat itself. "Well," he answered, "we have come to the conclusion that they, like the Indians, must be exterminated." I then inquired what they would do for labor to till their lands? "Why," says he, "we want white labor—immigration is what we want."

I then asked if he imagined a foreigner would be likely to immigrate to a country that treated its present and known labor hands so badly, and would it not be better to tolerate these negroes until they got a sufficient number of the white laborers to supplant the negroes. He stated that he never thought of that, but agreed with me. I asked if their persistent hostility to the negroes and their friends the carpet-baggers and scalawags, as they were designated, was caused by the fear of the Civil Rights bill. He said, "yes." I inquired if that was the real or assumed cause, when he, with a number of others who had by this time collected, answered that it was the general opposition to the negro and the Radical party. I asked if the same hostility existed in the State now as when the war closed, and they said they would have all they fought for before many years. I forgot myself, and stated that if they imagined the North, East, and West were to be frightened by such talk, they were mistaken; that when I came South I was opposed to the Civil Rights bill for several reasons, principally because it would work to the injury of the poor whites and colored people themselves in many States, and particularly in my own State of Maryland. There the Democratic Party were in power. If this bill passed they would fail to levy a school tax, and the public schools would necessarily be closed, which would be a great calamity to the State and nation, and I knew a large majority of colored people desired separate schools, churches, &c., but as to common carriers there should be no distinction. But if they persisted in the course to-day advocated by the Democratic Party, the people of the North, East, and West would pass the present or any other bill that would protect the colored race. They soon discovered that I was a Republican, and all classes tried to show me how kindly disposed the Southern people were toward the before-hated Yankee; that they wanted the Northern people to come among them, live with them, and they would soon learn to love them.

This is their way of impressing all strangers they imagine are Republicans, but to get at their true feelings listen to their conversation when among themselves. Then they openly advocate another war if they cannot get control of the General Government, that they may drive the Republicans to the wall and pass a bill to pay them for all slaves freed and property lost. This is their principal desire, and as surely as we live, if they get control of the Government within the next twenty-five years, they will make a determined and desperate effort to effect it. At present they will coax and pet all persons who come among them, if they think they are from the North or West, and it is utterly impossible to get a correct idea of their wishes by sending delegations from Washington, or for private individuals to attempt to get a true idea of their [illegible]. They will deceive all. I care not [illegible] inclined to vote as you please, they despise and insult you; your wives and daughters are not received into society. Accomplishments, talents, family, or any reasonable or just recommendations, amount to nothing. They talk and act their superiority among themselves to a most disgusting degree. They are simply slave-drivers by education, rebels by circumstances, and so entirely seared by wrong-doing that they will resort to intrigue or stoop to anything to aid them in getting control of the Government.

In justice to some of the most intelligent of the Southern people, I must say that they are treated with the utmost contempt, and suffer social ostracism merely because they are honest enough to accept the situation, or act with the Republican Party. The Democratic politicians are unscrupulous. In fact, these are the only people who ever boasted and felt proud of their treason, but they do it with the greatest assurance. Why, Sir, their feelings crop out on all occasions—it is both spontaneous and deliberate. As an instance, they will have the name or vignette of R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, or some Ex-Confederate officer on everything they handle. They could not succeed in business unless they displayed emblems of their treason.

There is no doubt of one thing, and that is the attempt to pass the Civil Rights bill the last session of Congress lost the Republican Party thousands of votes in all the Southern States. A Civil Rights bill guaranteeing equal and exact rights to all common carriers, &c., would be supported by all the white Republicans, but one favoring mixed schools, churches, and places of amusement would not be sustained in any Southern State. The expressions of opposition by some of the prominent Republicans with whom I have conversed prompt me to say this: The expression of these Republicans emboldened these people—Democrats—to the many acts of outrage, and I believe they will continue in their violence until after the Fall elections. You cannot get either the white or colored vote out in these States. They have stampeded, as they intended, the colored vote, and frightened the white, and it is impossible to rally them, as any number will tell you that they don't propose to vote at the risk of losing their lives. It is impossible to get a correct statement of any thing that is damaging to the Democratic Party; it is either smothered or misstated. I present these statements to show that there must have been an understanding among the Democrats South to commence the war on the colored people and their friends, that they might control the elections in these States.

WEST POINT.

CADETS APPOINTED TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY FOR AUGUST, 1874.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following is a list of names of the cadets appointed to the Military Academy at West Point for August, 1874:

John W. Blocker, Alabama, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. Charles Hays.
Paul T. Goodloe, Alabama, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. J. H. Sloss.
Charles R. Ashley, Alabama, at large; nominated by Hon. A. White.
William L. Buck, Alabama, First District; nominated by Hon. F. G. Bromberg.
K. J. Harrison, Alabama, at large; nominated by Hon. C. C. Sheats.
William M. Caswell, California, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. S. O. Houghton.
H. T. Compton, California, Second District; nominated by Hon. H. F. Page.
George F. Taylor, Connecticut, Third District; nominated by Hon. H. H. Starkweather.
F. X. Douglass, Georgia, First District; nominated by Hon. Andrew Sloan.
James Lockett, Georgia, Second District; nominated by Hon. Richard Whiteley.
F. De L. Carrington, Georgia, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. James H. Blount.
Dwight E. Ray, Illinois, Tenth District; nominated by Hon. W. H. Ray.
George P. Scriven, Illinois, First District; nominated by Hon. John B. Rice.
Jasper N. Meador, Illinois, Nineteenth District; nominated by Hon. S. S. Marshall.
Frank L. Dodds, Illinois, Eighteenth District; nominated by Hon. Isaac Clements.
James W. Edwards, Illinois, Eleventh District; nominated by Hon. R. M. Knapp.
Albert H. Davis, Indiana, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. M. C. Hunter.
Edgar W. Howe, Iowa, Third District; nominated by Hon. W. G. Donnan.
Nat. P. Phister, Kentucky, Tenth District; nominated by Hon. John D. Young.
James F. Bell, Kentucky, Seventh District; nominated by Hon. James Beck.
Louis P. Palmer, Kentucky, First District; nominated by Hon. E. Crossland.
Samuel S. Wells, Louisiana, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. George L. Smith.
Louis A. Fasnacht, Louisiana, Third District; nominated by Hon. C. B. Darrall.
Robert W. Greene, Louisiana, Fifth District; nominated by Hon. Frank Morey.
Isaac M. Case, Maine, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. Samuel F. Hersey.
Sol. E. Sparrow, Massachusetts, First District; nominated by Hon. J. H. Buffinton.
F. M. Edwards, Massachusetts, Fifth District; nominated by Hon. D. W. Gooch.
John Delzell, Michigan, Ninth District; nominated by Hon. Jay A. Hubbell.
Edward H. Browne, Michigan, Seventh District; nominated by Hon. O. D. Conger.
Frank B. Jones, Mississippi, Second District; nominated by Hon. A. R. Howe.
Edward J. Niles, Nevada, ——; nominated by Hon. C. W. Kendall.
Frederick C. Cochen, New-York, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. P. S. Crooke.
Rollin B. Vose, New-York, Fifteenth District; nominated by Hon. Eli Perry.
S. H. Smith, New-York, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. S. S. Cox.
Henry S. Heisband, Ohio, Ninth District; nominated by Hon. J. W. Robinson.
Stewart D. Walling, Ohio, Twelfth District; nominated by Hon. H. J. Jewett.
James L. Lusk, Pennsylvania, Twenty-third District; nominated by Hon. E. McJunkin.
Charles M. Carrow, Pennsylvania, Fifth District; nominated by Hon. A. C. Harmar.
Walter L. Williams, Pennsylvania, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. J. S. Biery.
H. S. Laughton, Pennsylvania, Sixteenth District; nominated by Hon. John Cessna.
Levi J. Harrower, Pennsylvania, Twelfth District; nominated by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker.
Clarence W. Fox, South Carolina, Third District; nominated by Hon. R. B. Elliott.
George H. Schlepegrell, South Carolina, Second District; nominated by Hon. A. J. Ransier.
Earle M. Caine, South Carolina, Fourth District; nominated by Hon. A. S. Wallace.
Eugene Cooper, Tennessee, Sixth District; nominated by Hon. W. C. Whitthorne.
Paul Smith, Tennessee, Ninth District; nominated by Hon. Barbour Lewis.
Robert G. Thornton, Virginia, Fifth District; nominated by Hon. C. Y. Thomas.
Robert L. Brown, West Virginia, Second District; nominated by Hon. J. M. Hagans.
Samuel R. Harrison, West Virginia, First District; nominated by Hon. John J. Davis.
Jacob Cook, Jr., West Virginia, Third District; nominated by Hon. Frank Hereford.
Horace B. Rogers, Wyoming Territory; nominated by Hon. W. R. Steele.
Robert P. P. Ames, at large.
Charles H. Grierson, at large.
Lawrence J. Hearn, at large.
Charles M. Ray, at large.
Dent Sharp, at large.

THE DUEL BETWEEN M. DE COUTO AND M. ROSANDO.

The Paris *Gaulois* prints the *procès-verbal* of the duel fought in Belgium, Aug. 25, between M. Jose Ferrer de Couto, of the *Cronista*, of this City, and M. Pio Rosado. The encounter took place near Mouscron. The *procès-verbal* of the seconds, MM. Lorenzo Rubio-Guillén, F. J. Cisneros, Alvaro Valero de Tornos, J. J. Goantes, is as follows:

"The adversaries, placed thirty paces apart, were permitted to advance seven and one-half paces each, this enabling them to reduce the distance between them to fifteen paces.

Chance awarded the choice of weapons to M. de Couto, and that of position to M. Rosado; at a signal given by M. Rubio-Guillén, M. de Couto advanced five paces, and, as he stopped, received the bullet discharged by M. Rosado, who awaited him firmly.

M. de Couto placed his hand on his right side; he was wounded below the nipple. M. de Cisneros asked the other seconds to look at their watches and make note of the half-minute time which the conditions of the encounter awarded to M. de Couto to return his adversary's fire.

But M. De Couto handed his pistol to the seconds, saying: "I will not fire!" and threw himself into their arms.

A reconciliation at once occurred between M. De Couto and M. Rosado, and they shook hands. The two adversaries conducted themselves in the most loyal manner, and the seconds are pleased to render a most complete homage to the chivalric bearing of M. de Couto toward his opponent, at a moment when he did not deceive himself as to the gravity of his wound.

Dr. Scaglia, who came from Paris with M. De Couto, tended him with great devotedness."

CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants sixty-one, amounting to $332,531. Receipts—From taxes of 1874, $300,000; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,728 10; collection of assessments of interest, $3,941 65; market rents and fees, $1,385; water rents, $5,427 86; licenses, Mayor's office, $83 25; return [illegible], Board of Education, [illegible]; sales City [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES.

THE MONEY MARKET—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FALL OF GOLD—THE VIRGINIUS AGAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the gold speculators and their numerous intrigues during the past week, intended to carry their assurances into effect, the price of gold has steadily declined. As has been often asserted, this is regarded as indicative of public feeling, and is interpreted as proclaiming a returning confidence in the Government, in the efforts of the Captain General to suppress the insurrection, and in the fact that the bulk of the currency in circulation will be gradually reduced, and that the payment of the Treasury Debt is really meant. It has been lately affirmed by the *Voz de Cuba*, which is especially jubilant over the affair, that the recent decline is due entirely to the measures taken by the Captain General, and that his Excellency could have brought the rate of gold down to fifty per cent. premium, had he not thought such a rapid fall would be ruinous to many persons. The recent successive decrees of the Captain General, fixing the rate at which bank notes were to be taken in payment of Customs duties and taxes of the Government, until the decree of the 15th of August last, which ordered the payment in full of Customs duties in gold, and of revenue taxes in Spanish bank notes, with an increase of 100 per cent., to commence after the 1st of this month, are popularly supposed to have brought about the recent change in the gold market and the returning confidence in the Government. Great stress is laid also on the weekly cancellation of the amounts collected on account of the ten per cent. income tax, according to the manner prescribed by the Captain General's decree of 8th August. A week or so ago $71,481 was solemnly canceled, and last Monday afternoon the further amount of some $75,700 were duly "inutilized." Meeting in the Sala Capitular, or Town Hall, the Acting Alcalde Corregidor, the Marquis De Bella Vista, together with the other officers required by the decree, and several persons belonging to the general public, the huge pile of dirty, parti-colored bank-notes—for it is known that, according to their different denominations, the notes of the Spanish Bank are of various colors, the national red and yellow predominating—was counted, recounted, checked off, and punched through and through "*inutilizado*," and afterward a report of the proceedings was drawn up to forward to the Captain General.

A NEW DECREE.

To the series of decrees previously referred to Concha has, under date of the 2d inst., added another, and a clincher. The latest enacts the future payment in gold, with few exceptions, of all duties and taxes on landed estates. The text of this decree is as follows:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, }
FINANCE DEPARTMENT. }

By the first article of the decree of this General Government of the 15th of August last, which orders that from the 1st day of the current month of September the total amount of taxes due on account of land or internal revenue shall be paid in Spanish bank-notes, with an increase of 100 per cent.; and in view of the remonstrances addressed to the Direction of the Treasury by the tax-payers, through their respective offices, requesting that the payment *in toto* of the taxes referred to shall be allowed in gold; and considering that upon fixing the rate of increase mentioned above the idea was to benefit the tax-payer, and not to impose a heavier burden upon him, as would be the case if that rate, which is superior to the actual price of gold in the market, should be sustained; and in conformity with what is proposed by the Direction of the Treasury, and in exercise of the powers in me invested by the supreme Government, I have determined as follows:

ARTICLE 1. From the publication of this decree the payment of the total amount of land or internal revenue taxes, with the few exceptions established in article 2 of the decree of 28th last April, shall be made in coin.

ART. 2. The Direction General of the Treasury shall frame the necessary regulations for the execution of the present decree.

JOSE DELA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Sept. 2, 1874.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The question of the Virginius has again made its appearance in the columns of the *Diario de la Marina*, and the text of the article devoted to its consideration, is the publication in Washington of a recent telegram to the effect that Spain had demanded indemnification for the damages caused by the Virginius, and satisfaction for other injuries, occasioned by the fitting out of filibustering expeditions in the United States, which have landed arms and men on the shores of Cuba. The *Diario* first congratulates Minister Ulloa and his colleagues on having brought the question of the Virginius to the point which it declares it ought from the first to have been placed at, instead of being reduced to the narrow limits to which it was restricted by the Washington Government, in order to obtain the unenviable result of the Fish-Polo protocol. The *Diario* declares that it demanded at the time the same action which the Government, after eight months' waiting, has now deemed indispensable. The question whether the Spanish Government has investigated or not the conduct of the authorities who took part in the events previous and subsequent to the capture of the Virginius has been brought up, and the *Diario* inquires, "Who has asserted that the Spanish Government has not made such an investigation?"—for it has reason to believe that the Government has been even rigid to excess in inquiring into the conduct of the said authorities, and has ascertained that they did not infringe upon any of the laws of their own country, nor even upon the letter of treaty laws; consequently there has been no reason for punishing them. Therefore, the Spanish Government, convinced that its delegates have not incurred any punishable responsibility, has exercised its proper right by asking of the Washington Government indemnification for the damages caused by the Virginius, and satisfaction for other injuries it has suffered by the fitting out in the United States of filibustering expeditions, which have repeatedly landed men, arms, and ammunition on the shores of Cuba. The *Diario* declares that no one, neither in America or Europe, is ignorant of the fact that the steamer Virginius, unlawfully carrying the flag of the United States, had been for years in the service of the Cuban separatists, and that, protected in different foreign ports and at sea by the Consuls and vessels of war of the United States, it landed in Cuba men, arms, ammunition, and even mules to aid those in insurrection against Spain. "Why is it strange," then asks the *Diario*, "that the Spanish Government should demand indemnification for the damages occasioned by the Virginius, and of that nation which, protecting her as an American merchant vessel, has repeatedly prevented her from being captured by the Spanish vessels of war?" The *Diario* further asserts that the United States have always been the head-quarters of the insurgents and their expeditions, which have, some of them, joined the Cubans, while others have failed and been captured, all having been fitted out in the principal cities of the Union. The expeditionists who were captured on the Virginius all left from head-quarters in New-York. And the *Diario* again asks: "Why is it strange that the Spanish Government should demand satisfaction for the other injuries it has received thereby?" Both demands appear to the *Diario* to be as just as those made by the United States against Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

In relation to the claims made by so-called citizens of the United States for damages suffered in their persons and property, the *Diario* states that this question has not been dragged slowly along by any fault of the Spanish Government or its delegates in Washington or in Havana, but through the peculiar position of almost all of the claimants, and the absurdity of their pretensions in general. That men who have always acted as Spaniards, and even held public offices, and who have taken an active part in the insurrection, both within and out of the Island of Cuba, have presented themselves as American citizens, is a fact the delegates of the Madrid Government could not admit. The *Diario* complacently closes its article, saying that it is not very probable that the Governments of Washington and Madrid will arrive at a satisfactory result in regard to their respective claims; but that, in that event, the Spanish Government will not oppose any obstacle to have the whole question submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, similar to the Geneva Tribunal. It doubts, however, that the Senate and American Government will consent to this course, and for the reason that as Spain has all the right on her side (!) it is not in the interest of the United States to have the affair carried to a court of arbitration; but the [illegible] that it is anxiously desirous that all differences between Spain and the United States should be discussed before the tribunal of nations.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—HE IS DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY.

The Conference Committee of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., have prepared a report expelling Rev. T. T. Kendrick, the late Pastor of the church. The report is as follows:

To Dr. J. J. Smith, President of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Church:

Your committee, (appointed by yourself and accepted as unobjectionable by the accused,) would respectfully proffer, with the herein contained report, the accompanying statement in and concerning the case of T. T. Kendrick, which came before us in an ecclesiastical court, summoned by the regularly constituted authority of the church, as by discipline, to meet in the Grand Street Church, Aug. 25, and by adjournment, Aug. 27, 1874.

The present committee, having never been associated with any of the former trials and difficulties of the accused, believe themselves unbiased and unprejudiced, and in no wise influenced by an unfriendly spirit toward the accused in any personal manner. And we further state that we should have much preferred that the offenses of the accused charged against him in this above-mentioned suit should have been borne with until the session of the Conference in October next, had it not been felt that the course being pursued by the accused, is, and has been, injurious and seriously damaging both to the Grand Street Church and to the character of the Conference, which latter is, indirectly at least, responsible for the official acts of T. T. Kendrick, until such relation as has hitherto existed between the Conference and the accused be dissolved.

A communication received by the President from the accused conveyed the intelligence, (on the first day of the session of the above-mentioned court,) that the accused peremptorily refused to appear and answer the charges until the session of the conference in October, or even later, (as he designated the 22d day of October.) On the 27th of August the prosecutor made out his case, as he believed, and rested it. At this junction of the proceedings Mr. Birdsall, a legal gentleman, appeared and asked, in behalf of the accused, an adjournment. The court decided that Mr. Birdsall could not be recognized as a representative of the accused, inasmuch as he was not a member of our church, (this is an imperative rule of discipline.) No discretionary powers are vested in the court, and hence no notice could be taken of this request. Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Patterson, who had been present through the trial, now for the first time announced himself the counsel of the accused. Mr. Woodward did not ask for adjournment, but proceeded to sum up the points of defense. It is to be regretted that the accused did not make such defense as he might be able, as in such defense, for aught the committee can know, he could possibly have explained some of the charges in the allegation, although it is morally certain, in the opinion of the committee, that others of the charges, and the more grave ones, could not be defended.

Your committee are unanimous in the following report on the charges and specifications preferred by Dr. Cowen against Rev. T. T. Kendrick. All of which we submit.

We would remark that several of the specifications were in substance sustained, but the majority fully, as the evidence was very conclusive in the judgment of your committee. Our reluctance was great to pass adverse judgment in the above case, and could only be overcome by a stronger conviction of duty in the face of such relentless facts. May God judge between us and the accused. From the above your committee feel constrained to declare the relation of the accused, T. T. Kendrick, to the New-York Conference of the Methodist Church, and to the Methodist Church dissolved. And we do so declare him, the accused, no longer a member of the aforesaid conference or church, to take effect from this date.

RUEL HANKS,
R. S. HULSART,
A. B. PURDY.

Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

Dr. Smith, the President of the Conference, having received the report of which the above is a copy, transmitted it to Rev. Mr. Kendrick, with the following letter:

Rev. T. T. Kendrick:

DEAR SIR: The foregoing is a true copy of the verdict of the committee in your last trial, (Aug. 25 and 27,) together with their reasons for their conclusions. God, who knows my heart, is my witness that I feel sad at your expulsion; but I have long been satisfied that your waywardness and your reckless course must necessarily result sooner or later in the calamity that has now overtaken you. You have been expelled by a very competent and unprejudiced committee, who have been pained to be compelled by a sense of duty to pronounce the sentence.

Yours truly, J. J. SMITH, President.

SEPT. 9, 1874.

Mr. Kendrick will appeal to the Conference which meets next month, and it is probable that the whole case will be amply discussed before that tribunal.

AN ITALIAN MURDERED AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

Early in the Summer a gang of Italian laborers, employed by the contractor on the College Point (Long Island) Water Works, rented a house in Flushing, known as the Pavilion Hotel, and occupied it as a dwelling, cooking their own meals and doing their own house-work. Among the number were two named Vincenzo Inamorata and Rocco Frederico, between whom there has existed a deadly feud for some time past. Their ill-feeling terminated in a dispute on Thursday evening, which resulted fatally for Frederico. At about 8 o'clock P. M. a half-blind boy, known as Connie Halloran, stumbled over the body of the man Frederico while walking down Lawrence street, in the village of Flushing. He became alarmed, and hurried down to the Bridge Street Depot, where he informed a party of boys that a drunken man was lying on the walk above. Accompanied by the boys he returned to the spot, when it was discovered that the man was dead. Constable Schmidt was notified, and, armed with the warrant of arrest, the officer proceeded to the boarding-house, where he learned from some of the boarders that Inamorata had several times threatened to take the life of deceased, the latest attempt being actually made while at work on the trenches on Thursday. Proceeding to the room of the accused, the officer found him in the act of changing his garments, which were covered with blood. The officer took him in charge and lodged him in a cell at the Town Hall, where he lies awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest. A glance at the ground in the vicinity of the boarding-house disclosed a small blood-soaked spot, near which was found a half-round file, sharpened to a fine point at the end and secured to an ordinary wooden handle. The body was found about 200 feet from this spot. The body was placed on ice. Two wounds had been inflicted—one near the right lung and the other near the heart. The file, although quite bright, was the only instrument found, and fits the wounds almost exactly. The Coroner's jury met Friday morning and adjourned till Saturday evening at the Town Hall, Flushing, at 6:30 o'clock. Considerable excitement prevails in the village, and it is the universal belief that the assassin is in jail.

A MODEL TAMMANY DELEGATE.

James Rooney, of No. 548 West Fifty-second street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with having in his possession two stolen lager-beer kegs, the property of Schwauer & Amend, brewers, of Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue. Mr. Ashbel B. Fitch, who appeared for the complainant, stated to the court that every brewer in the City loses by this species of thievery from $1,000 to $2,000 annually. These kegs and barrels are stolen by the employes of the breweries, and by them, it is alleged, sold to Rooney or other "brokers" in this species of plunder. In Rooney's place at the time of his arrest were found over 200 kegs, all having seen service, and bearing the brands of different brewers. Men were employed in effacing these trade-marks, and in disguising the kegs by repainting them. The accused was held in $2,000 bail to appear for examination, his son becoming his surety.

Rooney is an influential Tammany politician of the Twenty-second Ward, and is one of the delegates elected on Thursday night to represent his district in that party's convention to nominate an Assemblyman. His counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, laid particular stress upon this fact, and contended that the charge against his client grew out of political differences arising from his prominence in the counsels of the party.

The real prosecutors of the case are the brewers, who have suffered most extensively in the manner described.

A WARNING TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Palisade Insurance Company, of Jersey City, of which Charles Sacia is President and L. E. French Secretary, has at last been brought to grief. A few days ago Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, concluded an investigation of the affairs of the company, and found that it was a rotten concern. As has already been published, he notified the officers not to transact any further business under penalty of being held amenable to the laws. They paid no heed to the warning, but continued to transact business as usual. On Thursday the Secretary of State, who is also Commissioner of Insurance of New-Jersey, came to Jersey City, and made an affidavit before Justice Reese, charging that L. E. French, the Secretary of the company, had conspired with Charles Sacia to defraud the public by means of fraudulent insurance policies. Sacia is the President of the concern, and he is now in custody in New-York, awaiting trial on a charge of forging mortgages and bonds. A warrant was issued for the arrest of French, and placed in the hands of Capt. McHorney, who proceeded to the office of the company in Washington street, and took French into custody. He also seized all the books and papers of the concern. Among the latter there was found nearly $200,000 worth of forged and fraudulent bonds and mortgages. The prisoner is held for examination.

"MERCY KNOCKING AT THE WICKET GATE."

The painting of this subject by A. H. Ritchie, which will be remembered by many as having been exhibited about nine or ten years ago, has just been engraved by the same artist. The beauty and force of Mr. Ritchie's original picture, and the masterly manner in which he treated this pretty episode from the *Pilgrim's Progress*, were well described at the time, with, we believe, the unanimous accord of the critics. We have only to say that the engraving on steel does full justice to the original, and that it has been completed in the best style of the art. It will be found a suitable picture for the decoration of many houses, and to collectors or all who appreciate the progress of native skill it will be valuable. It is a notable addition to American works and one that [illegible]

ITALY.

TOPICS OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL—GOOD HARVESTS—MANUFACTURING REVIVALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

Florence saw three years ago the offices of the Government of the Kingdom carried off to Rome without any considerable feeling of regret. The only ones who had gained much by the residence of the capital here were the owners of houses and shop-keepers engaged in particular kinds of commerce. After the Government, with its tribe of placemen, left, rents fell, and old residents or new comers had a freer choice of apartments. The cost of houses has always been more moderate in Florence than in most other large Italian cities, but the recent falling off was hardly as great as was expected. The void left has been rapidly filled up, and the city has suffered no great detriment by the removal of the Court, and the crowd of courtiers, lackeys, and tag-rag and bob-tail of hangers on of royalty. Indeed, Florence looks nicer than it did before, and every year grows more spruce, with the breaking-up processes constantly going on. In many respects it is a model city, and presents a good example of civic administration and Italian urban civilization. The pavement of the streets is the most perfect in the world, and the roads in the environs, and, indeed, throughout the whole of Tuscany, are not surpassed in excellence by those in any country of Europe. A great part of this ancient grand-dukedom is cultivated like a garden, and on every hand there are seen evidences of the liberal system of laws with which the State has been governed for nearly a century. Leopold "of glorious memory"—the title with which the inhabitants still delight to distinguish him—told the Pope not to attempt to intermeddle with the affairs of his State, and to keep his Jesuits on his own side of the border. This determination he had the strength of will to execute, and he governed his people, we are told, like a good father. No one crossing the frontier of the lower Papal States fails to notice the great difference between the aspect the country presents in the two contiguous territories. On the Tuscan side, good roads, smiling cultivated fields, tidy houses, and evidences of industry, and on the other, an aspect of general neglect, of poverty, lack of instruction, and dawdling improvidence. The Pope has cursed the country with his blessing—a paradox nowhere else presented. The Papacy has not learned the first great lesson taught by religion, and especially by Christianity, as yet its highest form, that it is intended to lift man up, and not degrade him. Florence is well furnished with libraries and institutions for instruction, but the means for intellectual improvement continue to be augmented, and it is the ambition of the citizens to keep Florence where it has always been, at the head of Italian literary and scientific culture. Indeed, there has been talk of making it the seat of a Ministry, which shall set the example in regulating the higher studies in the rest of the Kingdom.

GOOD HARVESTS.

The people of the country have this year two things to be thankful for—an abundant grain harvest, already gathered, and a grape crop, now near maturity, larger and of better quality than has been known for many years. With the sterile agitations of parties, the errors and shortcomings of ministers, and the noisy criticisms of those aspiring to the direction of affairs, these are solid advantages for the country which all can participate in and be glad of. The Italians of the classes of moderate condition, like the French *bourgeoisie*, know how to rub and go on, with a slender income, if they have an abundant daily supply, at small cost, of bread and wine. The Tuscans will tell you of times when good *vino commune* was sold at six and eight cents the flask, or a quantity equal to a little more than three bottles. My own knowledge goes back to 1854, and at that time the price of wine was not much above the market rates of Acadian days. Now the same kind of wine is sold at a franc and a half the flask, or three and four times the old price. But if there should be two or three successive years of as good vintage as the coming promises to be, there is hope that the old prices will be returned to.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURES.

It is the dream of Signor Peruzzi, the most active of the public men of Florence, that the former capital, like Turin, may be made a manufacturing city, and thus a more rapid augmentation of the population than that of any merely political centre be obtained—not a manufacturing city in our sense, with half a million of spindles in motion, or twenty great foundries, but with a thousand modest industries, such as make up the trade and commerce of Paris. The Marquis Ginori has given a good example by the active prosecution of the enterprise set on foot many years ago by his father, of the manufacture of porcelain. At the establishment of Doccia, on the hill above Florence, employment is now given to nearly a thousand work-people, engaged in the production of every quality of porcelain ware, from articles of common domestic use to the most costly and luxurious ornaments of palaces. It is a revival of the art of Fienza, Majolica, and Gubbio, which has given so much fame to Italy in the past in this kind of skill. The Marquis Alberti is beginning to do the same thing in the manufacture of terra-cotta, a material capable of being turned to account in the production of a great variety of articles of utility and ornament. We know, by the large number of specimens preserved in the museums, to what a degree of perfection the Greeks and Etruscans carried the art of working in baked earth, and even in England, in our time, something like the same degree of refined excellence has been arrived at. This participation of the members of titled families in Italy in enterprises of industry, by the loan of their capital, the credit of their names, and their active effort, is a good sign. If the country is to take a place among the great hard-working communities of the world, and join in the universal rivalry for the production of wealth, the cavaliers and counts must show themselves of some account or be voted out as useless members of society. As it is, the American cotton dukes and iron barons are worth more than the whole race of factitious nobles who pass their lives in dawdling indifference to all but the most trivial interests.

NEW STREET RAILROADS.

Florence is soon to have a system of street railroads, for the site is already conceded, and the contract made. On the first view, it may be thought that no city of an equal population needs such means of communication less, for the roads are nearly perfect, and the city is compactly built. But, since the walls were thrown down, the suburbs have been so much extended that some of the best-built quarters are remote from the centre. In May, next year, the fourth centenary of Michael Angelo is to be kept at Florence, and the first steps are taken with reference to the celebration. Ten years after that of Dante, which was in 1865, the birthday of this next great Florentine, claims the honors which the intelligent Tuscans are ready to bestow. Galileo, Macchiavelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, each and all have their turn; and these civic festas in land of genius are a proof that civilization is not to be allowed to lapse in this age, in which a [illegible] cising a vulgarising influence upon public manners.

TESTING THE PUBLIC SPIRIT.

I began by saying that the removal of the capital has been no great loss to Florence. It is true that the works of improvement of various sorts which received a great impulse from the assistance of the Government of the Kingdom have met a check. But the money laid out during the five or six years of active operations has left many proofs that the expenditure was judiciously made. Work is still in progress, but the citizens are now obliged to depend wholly upon their own resources, instead of leaning, as before, upon the lid of the treasure-box of the State.

POLICE MATTERS.

THE TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMPLICATION—MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a lengthy opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the communication from a number of residents of the Tenth Judicial District, comprising the recently-annexed territory, demanding that the board make preparations for an election in place of Justice Flanagan, the present incumbent. The Corporation Counsel holds that Justice Flanagan is the legal incumbent of the office, and that the Board of Police should pay no attention to the demand. In case the petitioners deem his opinion wrong, their remedy is an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus.

The Chief Clerk was directed to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Department of Docks, stating that clean ashes may be deposited at the dumping-ground foot of Christopher street free of charge, and inform the Department of Docks that the Police Department will avail itself of the permission when the interests of the City can be thereby subserved.

On the recommendation of the Street Cleaning Committee the proposition of Mr. Dana to receive a quantity of street dirt at ten cents per cart-load was accepted.

Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Street Cleaning Committee, was authorized to enforce the separation of ashes and garbage.

On the recommendation of the Street Cleaning Committee the rate of compensation of gangmen was fixed at $2 a day from the 15th inst.

Foreman John Battersby, of the First Ward, was dismissed. Thomas Fitzsimmons, Wm. Jameson, and Chas. W. Bradt were appointed foremen, and Jeremiah Seaman and Chas. Roach Inspectors of Dumps in the Street Cleaning Department.

The following bills for books, stationery, maps, &c., furnished the Bureau of Elections, were referred to the Controller for payment: M. B. Brown, $71; Lange, Little & Co., $1,302; Snyder & Black, $235, and Kennard & Hay, $7,150.

The following persons were appointed patrolmen: By Commissioner Duryee, Edward Kiernan and Patrick Kindlan; by Commissioner Matsell, James A. Gardner; by Commissioner Disbecker, James McCarthy; and, by Commissioner Voorhis, Adam Fuerstein.

An application from Patrolman Blass, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to receive $6 from Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as a reward for the arrest and conviction of two violators of the law, was, on motion of Commissioner Voorhis, denied.

GRADING BUTTER.

A meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday. The committee appointed to consider the classification and grading of butter made a report, of which the following is a synopsis:

The census statistics of dairy products are incomplete, and only estimates can be had. Thirty-five million people would consume 1,040,000,000 pounds per year for table use, and one-third as much as the above amount for culinary purposes; this leaves a considerable population not included as consumers. And in addition the exports are estimated at 53,333,333 pounds, making the product aggregate 1,444,000,000 pounds, which at thirty cents per pound amounts to $436,000,000. The New-York market, to maintain its supremacy, must adopt system and regularity in its conduct, and give it every facility. The principal railway and steam-ship companies are awakening to the importance of providing for the safe transportation of dairy products, and are competing in this respect. The National Line steam-ships have recently, by careful stowage and ship ventilation, delivered butter in London and Liverpool in as good order as when put on board in New-York, and the railway companies extending to the far Western States are providing suitably arranged and ventilated cars for prompt delivery in good order. The quantity of butter made in Orange County is but a trifle, and is still decreasing, and considerable is of inferior quality. This term, Orange County, has of late years been made use of in connection with the pail butter trade, which was formerly confined to the jobbing and retail business. Within the past few years trade in pail butter has changed, and it is now received from all dairy sections of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by wholesale houses, and much is sold by invoice. There are a large class of dealers here who purchase their supplies in the interior, but their interests and those of the commission merchants are mutual, and not conflicting, with reference to this matter, since all are alike interested in correct market reports and quotations. No definite commission being fixed and adhered to, the competition in trade has caused dealers to operate for the lowest commission possible, to the extent often of forcing sound merchants with capital from the business, and resulting in serious failures and losses to dairymen who were tempted by small commissions, high prices and quotations, to take great risks, which, in the long run, they are sure to pay dearly for. The committee classifies butter as Eastern and Western, and next into Extras, Firsts, Seconds, and Thirds, of each. Eastern constitutes the supplies from the Eastern States, and Western is the product west of New-York and Pennsylvania. This is necessitated by the wide difference in the qualities and prices actually existing between the productions of the Eastern States and the bulk of those supplied from Western States. This method of grading by Extras, Firsts, Seconds, and Thirds is simple, practical, and not experimental, it having been long in practice in older countries.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at its head-quarters, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, Royal Phelps, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary reported that, on the night of the 17th August, some inhuman wretch had entered the stable of Patrick Dwyer, stevedore, at the foot of Forty-ninth street, East River, and cruelly stabbed seven out of nine valuable horses, which had since died of their wounds. The society had immediately offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the miscreant, but without avail. It was resolved, upon motion, that the President be authorized to increase the reward to $500, and a member of the committee present authorized an additional $200 to be added thereto, making the reward $700. The Secretary also reported that during the past month the agents of the society had arrested thirty-seven persons for cruelty to the dumb animals intrusted to their care. Sixty-two others had been warned, and advice and medical treatment given to their horses. Forty-five stage and car horses had been turned out of harness and ordered back to their stables as unfit for work. The ambulances of the society had removed fifteen sick horses from the streets, and the officers had been called upon to destroy fifty-seven sick and diseased animals condemned as unfit for further use. The resolutions to Dr. John Gilmore Boyd in appreciation of his generosity in relinquishing a claim of $5,000 which he had against the estate of the late Louis Bonard, were produced handsomely engrossed and framed, and were ordered to be presented to Mr. Boyd. The President reported that the society had liquidated the bond of mortgage of $20,000 on the building it occupied as its head-quarters. It was decided that a suitable monument be erected over the remains of the great benefactor of the dumb race, the late Mr. Louis Bonard, in Green-Wood Cemetery. The plan of Mr. Grisoon for substituting a street car propelled by compressed air in lieu of horse power, was considered by the committee and laid over for further information and discussion. Several members having been elected and some minor business transacted, the meeting adjourned.

A CITY CONTRACTOR'S PAY.

Messrs. Kingsley and Callaghan had the contract for filling in, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Fifth street, from Third avenue to the Harlem River, and claim that while they were going on with the contract the Controller failed to pay them, and they consequently suspended work, the result being an alleged loss to the contractors of over $8,000. They then brought suit in the Superior Court to recover this amount. Among the allegations in the contractors' complaint is that part of the filling was permitted to be washed away before the City Surveyor inspected it; that the price of earth had advanced twenty cents a yard during the delay; that the Controller has charged them with interest for the period during which the work was suspended by his own fault, and that he has charged for two inspectors on the work during the time of its execution, whereas there was but one, and the time during which the work had been suspended should be also deducted. A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Curtis, to have the case sent to a Referee, and the motion being opposed on behalf of the City the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the owners and agents of ocean vessels, and others interested in ocean freights, was called for yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the slim attendance an adjournment was had to [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS ENGINES ON EXHIBITION.

Although the machinery department at the Fair of the American Institute is in a forward condition, it is still far from completion. All the space has been assigned, but all of it has not yet been occupied, and there are numerous applicants every day who are anxious to take the place of those who have not yet sent in their exhibits. Work is, however, being rapidly pushed forward under the direction of Mr. John T. Hawkins, Mechanical Engineer, who is the Superintendent of the Machinery Department. All the machinery at present on the premises is not in connection with the engines, but a good deal of it, however, is set in motion daily. Two large engines—one the Wright engine, and the other by Hampson, Whitehill & Co.—work all the machinery attached by belts, but some of the machines take their motive power direct from the boiler. The boiler is of 200-horse power, and is of the safety sectional type. It was constructed by the Howard Safety Boiler Company of Boston. It has been tested up to 180 pounds to the square inch by hydrostatic pressure, and as it is worked at only 100 pounds pressure, it may be fairly concluded that not the slightest danger is incurred. The Wright and Hampson & Whitehill engines are both very powerful, and are nearly similar in general design and construction. One particular characteristic claimed for the Wright engine is its perfectly uniform motion under the greatest extremes of duty; in other words, that both at its maximum and minimum of power, it is without variation of speed, while in every instance it consumes just the amount of steam required, thus effecting a result of vast importance in the use of steam power, the greatest economy of fuel. The Wright engine at present at the fair is not exactly such as it was originally intended to exhibit, inasmuch as the plan for the proposed engine was burned in the fire at Newburg. The Hampson & Whitehill engine has a novel feature in the shape of a new cut-off, the invention of Mr. Edgar Penny. It is in the nature of a valve which is momentarily adjustable by the governor. It is proper to mention that the Wright engine is also furnished with the well-known adjustable cut-off, which comes within the regulating power of the governor. Outside these two larger engines, there are many smaller ones on exhibition. Among these is the Shapley portable engine, which is constructed of from one to five horse power, and is used for the lighter kinds of work, such as driving printing-presses and the like. Whitman & Burrell exhibit an engine which is used for pretty much the same purpose. This engine is furnished with a novelty in the shape of a self-feeding boiler. N. W. Twiss exhibits a small vertical engine, and Joseph S. Mundy a hoisting engine. In addition to their large engine, Hampson, Whitehill & Co. also exhibit hoisting, portable, and horizontal slide-valve engines. An unusual number of rotary engines are exhibited, the Ledgerwood Manufacturing Company, and the Myers Engine Company being the principal exhibitors. The latter company have on view a very fine rotary engine of 50-horse power, which is rather more powerful than is usual in the case of this kind of engines. In addition to its more than ordinary power, it is very elaborately finished. The Sewing Machine Engine Company are the exhibitors of a large number of small sewing machine engines for driving single machines. A condensing engine, which C. Henry Hall has entered, is used in connection with his well-known pulsometer. Wm. D. Russell has on view a number of the well-known Baxter steam-engines; Ryder, Wooster & Company, a hot-air engine; while engines are exhibited by Chas. B. Hardeck, of Brooklyn; A. C. Gallahue, of Morrisania, and others. A matter which has long been sought after in connection with steam-engines is a mercurial high-pressure steam gauge, and this Mr. John W. Style professes to have found; and he exhibits his discovery in the machinery department. Among the engines on exhibition there is a gas-engine which should not be overlooked. It can be used at a moment's notice, there being no preliminaries required beyond turning on the gas and lighting it. It is claimed for this invention that it is particularly economical compared with the ordinary steam-engine. It is used for small work, such as driving sewing-machines. This engine is the exhibit of the Brayton Ready Motor Company. This will, probably, exhaust the list of engines. Of the machinery which has so far been put in motion, among the most important is that exhibited by George Place & Co. It is comprised altogether of machinists' tools, and the various exhibits cover a space of 60 by 23 feet. There are at present seventeen different tools used by machinists, and in a short time two more will be added. These tools are used for the most various kinds of work, mostly of a heavy character. There are slotting machines of remarkable power, compound planes which work in the different styles, car-wheel bores, axle lathes, redil drills, vertical drills, universal milling machines, and several others. A peculiar novelty is a machine that taps six nuts at a time. Another is a three-spindle bolt cutter, which performs a similar operation in the matter of cutting bolts. Then there are engine lathes of different sizes, monitor-screw machines, a box boring machine, and a horizontal boring-machine. These are all exhibited for Place & Co., under the direction of Mr. E. E. Ranous. One of these exhibits, a 15-inch compound plane, was disposed of after running twelve hours. The New-York Steam Engine Company also exhibit a great variety of tools of a like description to those shown by Place & Co., and are allotted a similar space in the department. There is a very fine exhibition of the Emery Wheel Machinery, by the Northampton Emery Wheel Company, of Leeds, Mass.; the Diamond Emery Wheel Company, of this City; the Tanite Company, of Stroudsburg, Penn., and the Union Stove Company. A novel kind of steam-pressure and vacuum pump is exhibited by Wm. Byrne, of Brooklyn, the purpose of which is to take the wasted steam of the ordinary engine for raising water. Mr. C. Henry Hall's pulsometer, which has been mentioned in connection with the engine which he exhibits, is similar in principle to these pumps. Chas. Maryland & Sons are the exhibitors of some drop-hammers which are intended for the heavier classes of work. They are not as yet in operation, but will be during the progress of the exhibition. Forges of different variety, portable and stationary, and the usual blacksmiths' appliances, are exhibited by John Bayliss, H. S. Manning, and Henry Zahn. The Rochester Machine Screw Company exhibit a large case of screws, and the Stephens Patent Vise Company a case of their parallel machinists' vises. The Wood and Light Warehouse Company, of Massachusetts, confine themselves to bolt-cutting machines and some other tools, and screw-cutting and grinding machines are exhibited in great variety. In the present condition of the exhibition it would be quite impossible to notice every feature of this department in detail. Although, as stated above, a good deal of the machinery is in motion daily, still much of it is not yet provided with the necessary fixtures. Then again a great deal of it is not in position, owing to the tardiness of exhibitors. Laborers are still at work, and the department is not yet completely in the hands of the engineers and machinists. Mr. Hawkins is pushing forward the work as rapidly as possible, but nevertheless in a work of such magnitude unforeseen delays are apt to arise to interfere with its completion. Under all the circumstances a recurrence to the subject will be necessary. Many exhibits showing the progress of mechanical science, which are not now in a condition for inspection, will by and by be in full working order, and the intricacies may then be the better understood. Besides, within the limit of a single notice sufficient justice could not be done to a department which is decidedly the most important of this year's exhibition. It is a fact that on no previous occasion has the machinery department occupied so prominent a position. For the other departments, they grow in amplitude and in beauty every day. The exhibits being more portable, they are easily got into position, and it is not a work of much time to erect light stands, and give them suitable garniture. The public are beginning to visit the exhibition freely. The hall is exceedingly pretty when lit up at night, and in consequence from sundown until the hour for closing the attendance is greatest.

A MIDNIGHT BURGLAR.

Mr. Frederick R. Taylor has been residing at No. 7 St. Luke's place for some time past. On Thursday night he was awakened by the noise of some intruder, and on looking up saw a colored man named Charles Hassard walking around the room, having a large ax in his hand. The robber had already packed many articles of value which lay around the room, and was preparing to decamp with them when the vigorous action of Mr. Taylor baffled his designs. It appears that the colored thief had operated successfully on all the other floors of the house, and was only interrupted by the wakefulness of Mr. Taylor. When any of the other tenants were aroused during his operations, he rushed towards them with uplifted ax and threatened their lives if they did not keep perfect silence. Hassard was held to answer by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

THE SONNEBORN SUSPENSION.

A suit has been instituted by the Bank of British North America against Mr. Jonas [illegible]born, who, as reported in THE TIMES, lately [illegible] with liabilities estimated at over $1,000,000. [illegible] suit is a civil proceeding, the officers of the bank alleging that they advanced money to the defendant in consequence of representations on his part [illegible] they now believe to have been without [illegible] Mr. Sonneborn was arrested on Thursday [illegible] bail at the Sheriff's office in the sum of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Harkins, Mr. James, Miss Dyas, and Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR CLERKS—OFF THE LINE—ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Principal characters by Mr. Toole. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Miss Julia Seaman and Grand Ballet.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PASSION'S PERILS—GYMNASTICS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Decidedly there is no limit to the hopefulness of man, as we may see once more from the case of Senator FENTON, who has been politically dead for two years past, and now is once more clamorously demanding "recognition." He would like to be Governor; he has no objection to be re-elected Senator; but he will take anything that is offered to him. He is willing to do this, not for his own sake, but in his desire to secure "honest administration in the affairs of the Government." It is a sober matter of fact, and not a prejudiced statement, that FENTON has been at the bottom of three parts of the rascality carried on in this State for many years past. While he had any influence he made the Custom-house a mere nest of political jobbers. He filled every office he could get hold of with some unprincipled scalawag, whose only merit was that he had been "faithful" to his (FENTON'S) fortunes. He was closely in league with the Tammany gang, and while he was Governor of this State the street railroad companies paid great attentions to him. These attentions were by no means thrown away. He is to-day one of the most unscrupulous and most degraded men in public life in the United States, and yet he fully believes that he can be re-elected Senator, by an adroit use of political machinery—and we do not say that he will not succeed, for it is an age when combined ignorance and roguery seem to flourish hugely, although some theives *were* disposed of in 1872.

We had heard in a general way of the outbreak of typhoid fever at Lake Mahopac this year, and knew of some cases in which illness and death had been occasioned by the shameful neglect or mismanagement shown at one of the hotels there. But the letter of a correspondent to-day gives a more vivid and distressing picture of the disaster than has hitherto been laid before the public. It is quite clear that several lives were sacrificed in a most cruel manner through the bad arrangements at Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, and through the "greed," as our correspondent says, "of the Lake Mahopac Land Improvement Company." It is impossible to give the precise number of victims, for many are still suffering in the City from the fever, and others went home to different places only to die. It is one of the most shocking incidents which has occurred for some years past, and, although the mischief done can never be repaired, we should much like to see an attempt made to bring the persons responsible for it to some sort of punishment.

Certain parties have been arrested by United States soldiers at Picketsville, Tenn., for alleged complicity in the recent lynching of colored men in Gibson County, and the whole band of assassins will probably [illegible] of Tennessee has given his active co-operation in following up the ruffians who have set law at defiance, and reiterates his determination to maintain order in the State. From New-Orleans we hear that an active import of arms for the use of the White League continues, but the local police regularly seize all these warlike importations. The North Louisiana Conservative press professes to be far from cowed by the recent action of the General Government with regard to troops, and still openly counsels occasional assassination.

The report that the difficulties between China and Japan are likely to be settled by arbitration will be received with satisfaction by all friends of peace. A war between these two countries would be especially deplorable. They are both emerging from a state of semi-barbarism, and an exhausting conflict would be sure to set them back in the path of progress. The Japanese laid no claim to jurisdiction in Formosa. They have punished the pirates there, and, although China has a nominal hold upon the island, it was not enough to compel that Empire to do the work done by Japan. The case readily admits of arbitration.

Certain ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers in Vicksburg, Miss., who recently united in securing a good city government there, have formed an association known as "The Order of Blues and Grays," its avowed purpose being the encouragement of kindly and frank relations between the survivors of both armies engaged in the late war. This is a praiseworthy movement, and will do much to discourage prejudices which have, perhaps, been unduly cherished by both Northern and Southern people. The initiative in this movement was taken at a recent army reunion in the North, and it is gratifying to know that it is bearing good fruit so speedily. Ostracism and proscription of Northern ex-soldiers by Conservative White Leaguers in Louisiana will be shamed out of existence if the "Order of Blues and Grays" gets a firm foothold in the country.

The new Constitution of Arkansas, shortly to be offered to the people of the State for approval, is in some respects essentially different from the one adopted in 1868. It proposes to submit all elections of civil officers directly to a popular vote, thus depriving the State Executive Department of the privilege of appointment, a power which is said to have been grossly abused. It intends also to protect the State's credit by expressly prohibiting the Legislature from contracting any debt save for certain clearly-specified purposes. One of its provisions limits the rate of taxation by the General Assembly on the assessed value of all property. In general appearance the instrument is liberal enough, but under a Bourbon régime taxation could be so limited by means of its provisions that the school system and other measures for the elevation of the masses might suffer.

The conviction of a tramp, charged with abducting a child, may serve to quiet the public feeling, which is just now feverish on the general subject of child-stealing. The mysterious Charlie Ross case has undoubtedly aggravated the natural solicitude of parents, to most of whom this danger is a novel one. Nevertheless it should be noticed that the actual instances of child-stealing are very rare. It usually turns out that many of the children about whom delirious hue-and-cry has been made were merely truants from home. The popular credulity readily receives a harrowing tale of abduction. The Sweeny woman, just sent to prison for five years, was a professional beggar; she stole at least one child to help her in her miserable trade. The class to which she belongs will bear watching.

"THE CANAL RING"—AFTER KELLY.

Our readers will remember that during the reign of the old Tammany Ring that body constantly commanded the help of the country members of the Legislature, and of the country politicians in the Democratic organization. Of course, if the Tammany men had not received this help, they could not have ruled as they did. It was in the power of the country Democrats in the Legislature, or in the party councils, to have put an end to the Tammany supremacy at any moment. They never did it. Even after the fullest exposures in our columns—exposures which no active public man needed, because the fact and the general methods of Tammany's corruption were notorious—the country Democrats did not break with Tammany until they were compelled to do so by the force of an overwhelming popular indignation.

In endeavoring to account for the power of Tammany over the remainder of the party, which seemed to have no direct interest in the plunder of the City Treasury, we early pointed out that it was accomplished by two instrumentalities—by actual bribery—so much cash down in the hand—and by indirect bribery through the support of a Canal Ring, which robbed the State something as the Tammany Ring robbed the City. This portion of our exposures, which were sustained by evidence that could not be contradicted, was received in the Democratic Party with the same kind of determined incredulity that greeted the exposure of Tammany. And as the partisan and personal organs of both Rings were bound to suppress the matter if possible, the canal men were able to hold on as long and as profitably as their leaders and companions in this City. They were, however, partly driven out and greatly crippled by the rescue of the State Government in 1871 and 1872 from the hands of Tammany.

According to Mr. JOHN KELLY these men are now engaged in a desperate effort to regain their control of the canal funds. Mr. KELLY confirms the worst accusations that we ever made against the Canal Ring. He admits that there was an alliance between this band of rascals and those that made up Tammany. This was so strong that HOFFMAN—the executive agent of the thieves—was accustomed, according to Mr. KELLY, to "make his appointments to office on the recommendation of the defunct Tammany Ring, at the solicitation of what is known as the Canal Ring." In other words, they were all sharers in the common plunder, and HOFFMAN—"honorable man" as his friends still insist—was cat's-paw for the whole of them. The Canal Ring, says Mr. KELLY, speaking on the authority of the politicians of his party, [illegible] control of the majority of the Canal Board through two men who are in the Court of Appeals, and who are under great obligations to them. These are Judges CHURCH and ALLEN. The Ring, says KELLY, "have the same interest in Judge CHURCH that they have in Judge ALLEN." To the former they have been particularly helpful. "They have always been very friendly to Judge CHURCH. They have added what power and strength they have had in this and other localities to the advancement of the interests of that gentleman. They have been of great assistance to him politically. The same interest, too, has sustained Judge ALLEN." This is not a pleasant picture of the bench of the highest court in the State. If Mr. KELLY persists in such exposures, we shall withdraw our opposition to the nomination of either of these two Judges for executive office. It would obviously be a good thing to put them before the people, and let their merits and their careers be sharply discussed. If the imputations of KELLY were sustained, the bench would be rid of them, and there would be no danger of their being placed in positions of trust elsewhere. A few weeks ago, when we showed that Judge CHURCH was in fact a rather slippery politician—however capable he may be as a Judge—the Democratic papers made haste to declare that he was really nothing of the kind, but a particularly upright and straightforward man. But we are confirmed in our estimate of him by the testimony of Mr. KELLY, which, under the circumstances, is convincing. A Chief Justice who is the favorite of the Canal Ring, and whom that Ring think they can make serviceable in the Governor's chair, is not an ideal Judge, and would not make even a safe Governor. Until Mr. KELLY spoke we made all our allusions to Judge CHURCH as respectful as the dignity of his office seemed to require. But we think any one will be excused, after such admissions by a party leader as KELLY has made, for thinking that whatever respect Judge CHURCH may claim is due much more to his office than to himself.

One fact will hardly escape our readers' attention. It is the effect adversity has on the minds of the Ring politicians. When the Treasury was open to all, and all were happy in depleting it, the Canal Ring and Tammany Hall got on very well together. Now that both are to a considerable extent out of reach of the people's money, they fall to quarreling. Nothing could have tempted the country Democrats three years ago to overthrow any of the plans of the Tammany men. Nothing then could have induced Mr. KELLY to make a clean breast of the kanvery of the Canal Ring, or to expose their claims upon, and their plottings with, Judges CHURCH and ALLEN. If this is changed, we may be sure it is a change of circumstances, not of character. Neither one set nor the other, nor the Democratic organization, whose control they divide between them, are very different from what they formerly were.

"THE SCANDAL" REVIVED.

It has been disagreeably obvious during the last few weeks that the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee had entirely failed to bury the "Beecher scandal." One reason for this was to be found in the fact that the committee was taken from the circle of Mr. BEECHER'S immediate friends, and was selected by Mr. BEECHER himself; another arose out of the lack of judicial tone and temper in the report of this committee, as well as the absence of any judicial rules in their mode of sifting and weighing evidence; and a third was to be found in the extraordinary course of Mr. MOULTON, who refused to tell all he knew to the committee, but shortly thereafter discovered it to be his duty to tell to the public rather more than could have come within his personal knowledge. The warmth with which the Plymouth Church Committee abused the principal witnesses for the prosecution, and the unseemly violence with which a portion of the body to which they made their report threatened to follow up that abuse, were certain to leave a disagreeable impression on the fair-minded majority of the outside public, and to improve the chances of these witnesses for obtaining a further hearing. Mr. FRANK MOULTON is the first to claim that indulgence, and in publishing his statement in full, we simply yield to a general desire to hear the last and the worst which he has got to say on this dreary subject, outside of a court of justice. We only omit half a dozen lines of most disgusting matter, entirely irrelevant to the charge of which it forms a part, and utterly discreditable to the man who has attempted to introduce it into every household in the land.

This statement is offered by Mr. MOULTON for a double purpose: first, as a personal defense, and second, as a fresh arraignment of Mr. BEECHER. We regard it as fulfilling neither purpose. We are not called upon to follow Mr. MOULTON through his elaborate defense against the charge of black-mailing made by Mr. BEECHER'S friends and lawyers. We have never thought that charge consistent with the alleged facts of the case, nor have we used it as an argument for or against any of the actors in this business. Further, we cannot consider it as having the slightest bearing upon the main controversy to know at what precise time Mr. BEECHER ceased to regard MOULTON as his friend, and what was the very last occasion on which he put his arms round MOULTON'S neck, and declared that "God had never raised him up a truer friend." Mr. BEECHER'S reputation for common sense has received too rude a shock during the progress of this discussion to render it worth while to reopen that branch of the subject now. Mr. MOULTON tries to lay on the Investigating Committee the responsibility for the incompleteness of the statement which he submitted to them. He says that their call simply asked him to furnish such facts as were within his own knowledge, and he perceives in what he calls their "curious phraseology" a desire to suppress any disclosures he might be prepared to make. The general reader will see in this way of twisting the meaning of a very proper request, fresh evidence of the working of a curiously sophistical mind, and will only regret that Mr. MOULTON has failed to act upon the sound advice of keeping his evidence within the limits of his personal knowledge.

Compliance with such a rule would have seriously curtailed the length of Mr. MOULTON'S latest statement, and would have purged it from the disgusting series of prurient innuendoes with which it is studded. [illegible] whatever be his theory of the case, find in Mr. BEECHER'S latest letters to Mrs. TILTON any such filthy suggestions as Mr. MOULTON thinks he has discovered in them? They are, indeed, written in the extraordinary dialect with which "the scandal" has made us familiar, but they are perfectly reconcilable with an entire absence of any guilty intercourse between Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON. The satyr-like leer with which we are asked to notice Mr. BEECHER'S references to his wife's leaving home, and the forced construction put upon his curious jargon about "true inwardness" will lead impartial people to infer either that MOULTON has tinged this whole controversy with his own grossness or that the slime of his "able counsel" has left a distinct trace here. If this kind of comment is calculated to weaken what Mr. MOULTON calls his "case," what shall we say about his perfectly gratuitous introduction, in all its loathsome details, of the charges which TILTON quoted on the authority of HENRY C. BOWEN, and which, solely on the promptings of a prurient curiosity, MOULTON was led to inquire about? If we understand aright that mysterious document known as "the tripartite covenant," these charges were either disavowed or withdrawn by BOWEN, and abandoned, so far as TILTON was concerned. The lady who gave them currency also made a tolerably explicit denial of the alleged facts of this earlier scandal, and what possible purpose can be served by its unsavory resurrection now is somewhat difficult to conceive. MOULTON'S unsupported testimony about Mr. BEECHER'S "confessions" on this matter must have precisely the same lack of credibility which his other bare assertions of a similar character possess.

This latest statement does not make it any more intelligible than before how it was possible for MOULTON to state, believing what he says he did, that Mr. BEECHER could stand "if the whole case were published to-morrow." He repeats now his belief that "if he [Mr. BEECHER] had made, as he was advised to make, a full and frank confession of the whole truth, as he had done to me, accompanied by such expressions of contrition and repentance as he had made to me, his church and the world would have forgiven him, and he would have stood." This is grossly absurd. Mr. BEECHER'S confession of half the offenses of which MOULTON claims to have heard from his own lips would have irretrievably ruined him. It is nonsense to talk about MOULTON'S opinion receiving strength, from the fact that after all the charges have been published, Mr. BEECHER still retains his hold on his church. There has been no "condoning" of "adulteries" either in Plymouth Church or outside of it, because Mr. BEECHER has not been convicted of any such offenses. An eminent clergyman has precisely the same right as other people to claim that he shall not be condemned on evidence which will not stand either the test of a court of law or of fair-minded criticism. Plymouth Church may have undervalued that evidence, just as a good many other people have overvalued it. But the majority of the respectable public have simply insisted on rating Mr. BEECHER'S credibility higher than that of the men who have appeared against him, and so have accepted his own explanation of his conduct and his letters as, on the whole, involving fewer difficulties and inflicting less obvious injustice than any of the other alternatives which have been presented. The only unquestioned "disclosures" which have attended the entire controversy involve the revelation of unsuspected weakness in Mr. BEECHER'S character—of moral cowardice, of a tendency to use words in non-natural senses, of surprising ignorance of human character, and of amazing preferences for rather worthless people. The undoubted proof which has been given of the existence of such failings, joined with a morbid and dangerous habit of mixing up the most solemn with the most trivial subjects, will doubtless seriously impair Mr. BEECHER'S future influence as a great religious teacher. But it will need something much more convincing and far less replete with obvious malice and filthy suggestion than this last statement of Mr. MOULTON to put an end to that influence altogether.

THE GREAT HOOSAC BORE.

Neither the announcement that Mr. EMERSON is about to publish a new volume of essays, nor the promise of the speedy exhibition of the MONTPENSIER collection of pictures, has thrilled Boston so much as the statement that the great Hoosac bore—the mighty tunnel on which so many millions have been expended—is at last to be opened. The formal opening will, it is said, probably occur on the 1st of November, and the Governor and Council of Massachusetts are now elaborating a plan for an extensive celebration of the event. Some of the good people of the State are incredulous as to the date, for they remember that the speedy completion of the work has been promised from year to year for half a generation, and many had begun to believe that trains would never rush under the giant mountains which have heretofore so completely blocked the path of commerce. In 1860, shortly after the work of tunneling through old Hoosac's mica slate and quartz was begun, a despairing critic said it "would seem to be almost a hopeless undertaking." It was also customary then to predict that the Mont Cenis Tunnel would not be completed within forty or fifty years. But trains have long been running through the inner recesses of the mountains between Savoy and Piedmont; and a year ago daylight was seen through the aperture which marked the junction of the two shafts in the Hoosac tunnel, shafts which were pierced so unerringly by skillfull engineers, working into the rock from opposite directions, that the engineering lines met within nine-sixteenths of an inch. The work was well done, and Massachusetts possessed the longest tunnel on the continent, in comparison with which the Woodhead, the Standedge, the Box, and the Kilsby tunnels, on English railways, and the huge excavations in the ridges of the South and West sink into insignificance. A gigantic blast of nitro-glycerine proclaimed the success of the Hoosac enterprise, and Boston lifted up her voice and prophesied her future greatness, insisting that the long coveted short route was forthwith to give her a grain trade of colossal proportions. [illegible] fied themselves that the four and a half miles of tunnel-way had really been dug through the rocky barriers, there was a long period during which no decisive steps were taken toward seizing on the glittering opportunity offered for draining the West. The future of the tunnel was embarrassed by the wranglings of various rival railroad cliques, whose interests were at stake; and the Legislature, to whom the matter was committed, timorously declining to make any positive decision in presence of this disagreement, passed an act authorizing the appointment of five corporators, to organize as the "Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, and Western Railroad Company." They were intrusted with the task of relocating the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which is to form a part of the great through line, and of laying out the best route westward beyond the tunnel. The corporators are good men, Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, President CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., of Boston, being among them. They have been vigorously at work since their organization, which took place but a little more than a month ago, putting some portions of the railroad between Boston and the tunnel into thorough repair, and finishing the connections on the western side, whence they will probably try to reach Albany by some new railroad connection. They feel certain that, if a new route which is thoroughly feasible can be secured, a road will be built directly to Albany; and several advantageous routes have already been proposed, one of which contemplates the bridging of the Hudson at an expense of $500,000. In any case they will have the work far enough advanced to allow of the formal opening of the tunnel on the promised day. Massachusetts may thus be able to rejoice over her costly pet—price twelve millions—before Winter locks up the mountain-circled region and compels the suspension of work.

The object of Messrs. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and STEPHEN M. CROSBY, the two corporators who are examining the question of Western connections, is said to be the obtaining of a trade which will at once build up the through line soon to be built, and keep it in good condition until the grain commerce can be cultivated. Boston, through them, is working to reach the lakes and the grain and coal producing regions, but is devoting her attention especially to first getting a line through a section whence she can secure cheap coal. She, of course, anticipates that the tunnel will be the means of giving her a colossal export trade in grain, but is going through the same gentle and gradual working up to the subject which characterized Baltimore before that metropolis had learned how to improve its advantages. Other New-England towns besides Boston are turning greedy eyes westward now that the great bore is so nearly ready, and one or two of them warn the Hub that she may not reap all the benefits likely to result from the costly experiment indulged in by Massachusetts. Eastern Connecticut has a covetous eye on the export trade for which the new route is to be prepared. The long quiescent port of New-London suddenly awakes from its lethargy. It discovers that there is hardly the difference of a mile in the comparative distances of Boston and New-London from the Hoosac tunnel. It finds that its harbor is, "if not the finest in New-England," at least "capable of sheltering the combined navies of the world," and it remembers that the owners of European steamers have more than once looked upon it favorably as a point for export trade. So it hopes to share in the anticipated prosperity over which Boston now exults. Many sections of New-England will find in a new railroad, shortening the distance to the West from one to two hundred miles, great relief from some present oppressions in trade. The twelve millions which it has cost Massachusetts to write "Hoosac, 1874," over the portal of the great tunnel pierced through a mountain's stony sides, have not been spent in vain. It remains to be seen whether Boston will know how best to use the chances which the completion of that tunnel has given her.

ARTIFICIAL CONSCIENCE.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company have introduced on their line the well-known bell-punch. This machine is intended to prevent the conductors from stealing the fares which they collect. It is expected that each conductor will punch his way-slip when he collects a fare, the bell inside of the apparatus notifies the passenger or spy that account has been duly made, and an indicator in the instrument records the number of fares taken as accurately as an odometer tells the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel. The bell-punch, we believe, is an experiment on this particular line. The proprietors of the patent covering it demand much money for its use. In order to make the machine pay expenses, it must not only deter the conductor from stealing an amount equal to the daily expense of the punch; he must return enough additional cash to reimburse the railroad company for their outlay, and also leave some balance to the account of general profit. We do not understand that the railroad company propose to bother themselves with the punch unless it will pay something more than its expense. This artifice is not designed to save the soul of the conductor; it is expected to save money for the company. The Third avenue cars are more crowded than any others in the City. If there are dishonest conductors on the line they probably rely on their ability to elude the spies and "beat the punch" in the confusion made by fifty people in a vehicle that ought to carry no more than twenty. If they can keep the receipts down to a point that fails to cover the cost of the bell-punch, they are safe.

This is a low view to take of the case; but it is just what it appears to the various parties interested in it. There was a time when employes, intrusted with the temporary custody of money, were supposed to have a natural conscience in their business. Perhaps that was a great while ago; but we can readily perceive that it must at some time have been the normal condition of things. Of late years it has been found necessary to substitute an artificial conscience for the natural one. Distillers of spirits, paying a tax to the Government on each gallon of their product, are compelled to run it through a meter which [illegible] the distiller's artificial conscience, the key of the same being in the hands of an official inspector. The failure of this device was partly owing to the fact that the official was found to have no conscience, neither natural nor artificial. It would not pay to watch *him*. On the same principle were invented tell-tale registers, by which watchmen in great mills and manufactories were kept moving on their rounds. Unless they were at certain widely-separated points during their watch, and at the right moment in each case, the slowly-revolving disk told the story of their delinquency beyond all dispute. The glass boxes in the omnibuses, into which each passenger puts his fare, so irritated the sensitive drivers, when they were first used, that they struck for higher wages. It was thought too much to require of a conscientious person that he should drive a stage in all weathers, and also submit to the indignity of being publicly advertised as a person who could not be trusted with taking fares. The weight of such a stigma was worth at least two dollars per day added to current wages, and the drivers demanded it, but did not get it. The bell-punch is the car-conductor's artificial conscience. We wonder sometimes how he likes it. To the natural man it looks a little galling. The free-born American citizen, very likely, chafes under the chain by which he wears this substitute for the inward monitor he carried when he was younger and less hardened in sin and the ways of street railroad corporations. And people who would not steal the value of a pin charitably look another way if they suspect that the branded employe is going to "beat the punch."

There is an employe's side to this business. The car-drivers and conductors in this City, as a rule, are paid about $2 50 per day. Some of them work sixteen hours. They are obliged to be on their feet all this time. Jingling, rattling, and jolting from one end of the City to the other, their life is not an agreeable one. Encountering abuse, meanness, and sometimes violence, they cannot learn gentleness nor patience. On lines where the punch is used, each conductor is required to make a deposit for the safe return of his artificial conscience when he leaves the service of the company and has no further use for it. On some of the other lines, if not on all, he makes a similar deposit to indemnify the company in case he should some day abscond to Europe with the proceeds of an entire trip. This deposit is, as a rule, not less than $25 to each conductor; on some lines it is as much as $100. The restored deposit of each dismissed or resigning conductor is made good by that of a successor, and the amount of this capital bearing no interest may be considered "a tidy thing" for the companies. On lines where any sort of uniform is used, the conductor is compelled to buy it from the company. One corporation, for example, sells a cap for $4 50 and a straw hat for $1 50. These would be dear at $2 for the one and fifty cents for the other. Even the chain which bears the conductor's artificial conscience costs him seventy-five cents. If by reason of a temporary obstruction, or other casualty, he misses a trip, he has a fine deducted from his wages. At the end of his day's work he gives up his punch, tally-lists, and cash. It often happens that the indicator in the machine calls for more fares than he turns in. The conductor protests that he cannot account for the discrepancy; no matter, it is deducted from his wages. There is a tradition among conductors that some of the "time-takers," who alone have access to the punch when it is unlocked, assess them in this way from ten to forty cents each. The "time-takers" are not generally overpaid. The conductor who is underpaid, watched, fined, assessed, and taxed, ought also to be honest. Humanly speaking, it is not surprising that, whenever he can, he "beats the punch."

This recital makes its own application. There was once an agricultural theorist who complained of the leanness of his horse. Said he: "I have tried corn-cobs; I have tried shavings, straw, oak-bark, and potato-tops, and that horse will not keep in flesh." "Did you ever try corn?" asked a compassionate neighbor. The artificial conscience, somehow, does not pay. It has been tried in every possible variety of forms; it costs more than it saves, because it costs in more ways than one. Indeed, these companies, with their oppressions and low wages, are great social demoralizers; they lead men into temptation. And they complain that their conductors will steal. Did they ever "try corn?"

HUMAN "PROGRESS."

The future historian who may wish to arrive at a correct estimate of the civilization of the nineteenth century will find much to bewilder him. In no direction will his course be clear. If he confine himself to literature, he will soon discover that he is following but a wayward guide; and if he attempt to take a general survey of society, he will be equally puzzled to come to a conclusion. It would seem, indeed, that we are living amid the greatest extremes. Some of the best literature in the language has been the product of this century; and no era has ever produced so much that is intensely bad. So, too, in most branches of human knowledge we have far outstripped the most sanguine anticipations of previous generations; and yet, even among so-called intelligent people, there prevail the grossest ignorance and a superstition hardly less dismal than that which characterized the Middle Ages. For some evidence of this anomaly we need not go out of our own country, where side by side we have, for instance, almost universal education and something like an epidemic of crime. But a much more remarkable illustration of it is to be found among contemporaneous occurrences in Europe, where the seeming paradox, although not unrecognized, is not explained.

The late meeting of the British Association at Belfast presented an assemblage of a vast number of persons interested in the development of scientific truth, and among them the most eminent philosophers and inquirers after knowledge in its profoundest branches were busy in defining the wide limits to which, in that pursuit, the human mind has reached. It was an evidence at once of the popularity of science, of the practical extension of the power to deal with abstract investigations, and of the [illegible] was an evidence of high civilization, and one which must reflect a favorable light upon the intellectual advancement of the time.

But while this was going on in Ireland, a scene of a very different character was being witnessed in England. There, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. MANNING, was stirring up his followers to undertake a pilgrimage to the little continental village of Pontigny, to do homage at the tomb of St. Edmund, once Archbishop of Canterbury, and in recognition of whose virtues God had, for six hundred years, said Dr. MANNING, allowed the body to remain in a perfect state of preservation. The appeal had the desired effect, and names of people ready in all faith to undertake the pilgrimage to the scene of such a miracle were given in afterward more rapidly than they could be taken down. The congregation before whom the Archbishop made his address would be among the last to admit of any undue lack of intelligence or culture; how then are we to value their wonderful credulity in any estimate of modern civilization?

In France a similar event had occurred just previously. There is an old legend that about 1,240 years ago an image of the Virgin, three feet six inches high, with a figure of the infant Savior in her arms, came in a boat, without pilot or sailors on board, into the port of Boulogne, surrounded all the time by a bright light that could not be traced to any origin. At the moment of its arrival, the Virgin herself is believed to have appeared before the little congregation assembled at vespers in a neighboring chapel, and ordered that a building should be erected worthy to cover the image. All of which was duly attended to. Twelve hundred years is a long time in history, and Nôtre Dame de Boulogne has, as might be expected, gone through many vicissitudes—so many, indeed, that skeptical people might be inclined to doubt the indentity of the existing image. But all are not skeptical. So, when, a few weeks ago, a suggestion was made by the priests that a pilgrimage to the image would be advisable, no less than fifty thousand people responded to the call, and, finally, more than that number marched in procession to the church where the precious treasure is guarded, and did pious homage before the relic.

Circumstances like these may be proof of strong religious faith, and that was not wanting in the darkest times; but, however much we may respect differences of opinion, especially in the matter of religion, we are constrained to regard them as strongly opposed to the theory of widespread civilization even in our own day. The advance of science, and the application of numberless discoveries in that direction to the necessities of modern life, as well, too, as the great progress that has been made in the field of abstract philosophy, are remarkably characteristic of the age, and they indicate a degree of culture that had never before been reached. But, on the other hand, it is quite clear that superstition and bigotry, both the results of ignorance long cultivated, are to be found as strongly marked now as they ever were, and with infinitely less excuse for their existence. The people who worshiped at the foot of the image of Nôtre Dame de Boulogne, as well as those who fell down before the preserved body of St. Edmund, would rather that we numbered them among the faithful than among the ignorant; but, nevertheless, they are victims to the most dangerous kind of ignorance, that to which must be attributed the worst social and political evils from which many of the nations are suffering. So long as it continues, we must be content to acknowledge that the boasted civilization of the age has but a partial influence, and that all its machinery of education has still been powerless to break up the worst remnants of the darkest periods of history.

THE TYPHOID FEVER AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as a great sufferer from the typhoid fever epidemic at the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, this Summer, to thank you for your short but telling editorial. I took my family to the lake, all being in perfect health, and through the *deliberately-false representations* repeatedly made to us all by those in charge, assuring us that there was no cause for alarm, and that the water was perfectly pure, I staid until July 28, when my wife's symptoms became so alarming that I brought my family to the City, and on 29th July carried her very ill still (at the doctor's instigation) to Long Branch, where she died on the 21st of August from the effects of the poisoned water drank at the Gregory House during our stay there. I had in attendance and consultation Drs. Van Buren and Keyes, of No. 104 Madison avenue; Dr. McMillan, No. 34 West Thirty-third street, Dr. Thebaud, No. 9 East Thirteenth street, and Dr. Weir. They all say, where the system becomes impregnated so thoroughly as hers was with that kind of poisoned water, death is sure to ensue. In fact, my wife and eight or nine others who have died were nothing less than sacrificed as martyrs to the greed of the Lake Mahopac Land Improvement Company and their hirelings. Dr. Jacobi, I understand, held a post-mortem of one of the victims, (Mrs. Englehardt, of No. 65 West Forty-sixth street,) who died about ten days ago. It seems to me that such wanton destruction of life and health as was caused at Lake Mahopac this Summer ought to be made public, notwithstanding they threaten (so I have been told) to sue any newspaper that dares publish an account of this direful calamity.

Yours Respectfully, CHAS. LORD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN TENNESSEE.

The following incomplete list of Democratic and rebel murders and other outrages in the State of Tennessee for the month of August is given by the Nashville *Bulletin*:

Aug. 1.—Burning of the school-house at Commerce, Smith County.

Aug. 7.—Massacre of the Reeves brothers at Somerville.

Aug. 10.—Burning of two churches near Cypress, West Tenn.

Aug. 11.—Burning of two churches in Haywood County.

Aug. 12.—Midnight murder of Sandy Peebles, an inoffensive old colored man, by masked men at Stewart's Creek, Rutherford County.

Aug. 15.—Unprovoked murder of Robert Banks, a colored musician, near Kingston Springs, by one William Kellam.

Aug. 13.—Burning of school-house at Gardner's Station, Weakly County.

Aug. 14.—Burning of school-house near Grant, Smith County.

Aug. 21.—Fiendish murder of Julia Hayden, a colored school-teacher, at Hartsville, by midnight marauders.

Aug. 24.—Cruel and unprovoked murder of Dick McKinney, an inoffensive and aged colored man, by maskers, at Chestnut Mound, Smith County.

Aug. 25.—Wholesale butchery of sixteen colored men, who were taken from the jail at Trenton, Gibson County, by armed and masked men, and shot down like dogs.

Aug. 29.—The finding of the dead bodies of [illegible] negroes fastened on a raft floating down the Tennessee River, with a card attached to them with the following inscription: "They have a ticket to New-Orleans; please let them pass."

Aug. 30.—Stopping of the train at York Station, on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, and deliberate and unprovoked murder of [illegible]

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE RIVER COUNTIES.

CAREFUL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

The idea entertained by some of the Democratic papers with regard to the political prospects of the different parties in the River Counties is not sustained by the facts. These journals flatter their readers with the assurance that there are to be four Democratic Congressmen and only two Republican Assemblymen returned from these counties. But investigation destroys such hopes. Careful inquiries, recently made in this district among the Republicans, shows them to be harmonious and united, without local jealousies, and in every way well-prepared for the campaign.

With regard to the Congressional Districts, that of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam is now represented by John O. Whitehouse, who was elected two years ago by a majority of 928 over Gen. Ketcham. Since then the County of Putnam, which is good for at least 400 Republican majority, has been added to the district. Besides this there is a bitter feud between Mr. Whitehouse and his organ, the Poughkeepsie *News*, on the one hand, and Mr. Osborn, the editor of the *Press and Telegraph*, on the other. Osborn has been for years the war-horse of the Democratic Party in Dutchess, and he cannot calmly submit to being overridden by the new convert to Democracy, who has of late assumed the leadership of that party. Attempts have been made to heal the breach, but disguise it as they will a bitterness exists, which is not likely to be removed if Whitehouse be renominated for Congress. Then, again, the angry strife for the State Senatorship last Fall has left its scars, and the active part taken against Mr. MacKin by the present Representative in Congress will not be likely to be forgotten. Another element to be considered is that in the contest in 1872 Gen. Ketcham had, as a matter of course, during his long career in Congress made some enemies, who were only too glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to be revenged, so fought against him. Nevertheless, despite the large number of Liberals in the district, he would have been successful had it not been for the lavish expenditure of money in the election, which is said to have cost Mr. Whitehouse $150,000.

The names most prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination are Frank Sylvester, a lawyer of high repute in Columbia; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. The other is B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Carpenter is also a lawyer of ability, and was temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1872, and last year was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Attorney General. There is, however, a strong undercurrent for Abiah W. Palmer, who, from his well-known standing among the Liberals and his enviable reputation as a member of the State Senate, would prove a most formidable opponent to Mr. Whitehouse.

In the Assembly districts in this Congressional district there appears to be no prospect of a change. In Columbia County the First District will probably be represented by a Democrat. The Second will return Alonzo H. Farrar, who reflected so much credit upon it. Dutchess County will return a Democrat from the First District, unless Col. Howland or some man equally strong will accept the Republican nomination. The Second District will be represented by a Republican. Putnam County will return Hamilton Fish, Jr., by an increased majority.

There is no county in the State where the Republicans are more worthy of praise than in Westchester County, which formerly used to give large Democratic majorities, but has frequently, in late years, elected the Republican nominees, which may be ascribed to a thorough system of organization and the nomination of unexceptionable candidates. The Republicans there have great hopes of electing the member of Congress. There would be no doubt of the matter in case Gen. Jas. W. Husted would run, but so far he has been unwilling to give the use of his name for candidature. Amherst Wight, Jr., who, by his successful and honorable course for two years in the Assembly has won praises from all who are interested in good government, will receive the nomination and be elected unless Gen. Husted reconsiders his determination not to run. The former is very popular, having been twice elected to the Assembly from a Democratic District. The people will regret losing him in the Assembly, but shall be delighted to have so worthy a representative in Congress.

The Democratic nomination lies between Clarkson N. Potter, the present member; Holmes Odell, the County Clerk, and Judge Cochran. The First Assembly District will return Wm. Caldwell; in the Second the contest will at best be doubtful, and in the Third the "Bald Eagle," Mr. Husted, will once more take a prominent part in State matters at Albany.

The Orange and Sullivan District has ever been a doubtful field, although the Republicans have generally carried the day, but Rockland, with an average Democratic majority of 400, has been added, thus greatly diminishing our chances.

Greene County for the first time in its history elected a Republican member of Assembly last Fall. Mr. Lockwood was a determined foe of the lobby, and should be re-elected.

Schoharie will undoubtedly elect a Democrat, but a more worthy man, it is hoped, than Mr. Hoag.

To conclude, it may be said that the party look to the election of a Republican member of Congress from Westchester, and a Democratic member from the Greene, Ulster, and Schoharie District. In the other two "river" districts the contest is so doubtful that it would be hazardous to venture an opinion as to the result, which depends almost entirely upon the *personnel* of the candidates.

There does not seem to be as great a strife for the nomination among the Republicans as among the Democrats. The former intend to see what course the latter will take, and profit by their mistakes. The leading Democratic candidates are George M. Beebe, of Sullivan, who figured somewhat prominently during the days of border ruffianism in Kansas, but who, although a bitter partisan, has the reputation of being an able and upright member of Assembly; Judge Suffern, of Rockland, a strong man in his own locality, and John Bell, of Orange. There will be no change in the Assembly Districts in Orange County. The first will be represented by a Republican—probably by Augustus Denniston, who for two years has served his constituents faithfully—and the second by a Democrat. Sullivan County, it is feared, is wedded to its idols. There are one or two Republicans who could carry Rockland, but the [illegible]

The Greene and Ulster District is now represented by Mr. Dewitt, a Democrat, who was elected two years ago by [illegible] majority of [illegible]. Last year, however, the [illegible] of a Republican member of Congress have been [illegible], if not completely destroyed, [illegible] County, which formerly represented the district, is likely to be the Democratic choice. It is to be hoped that there will be a complete change in the Assembly delegation from this Congressional District, with the exception of the member from Greene. The other members proved themselves easy dupes of the lobby, and some of them were among its most consistent supporters. The First and Second Districts of Ulster will elect Republicans to the Assembly, and with a wise nomination in the Third the delegation will be solidly Republican, making a gain of one if not two.

Exclusive of Schoharie, which is not properly speaking a "river" county, the Assembly delegation will consist of seven Republicans and eight Democrats, with one district in doubt.

While we can scarcely count upon the same majorities for Gov. Dix which he received two years ago, yet we expect great gains on the vote of last Fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A Toole matinée takes place at Wallack's, this afternoon. The playgoer in quest of a merry entertainment has no occasion to inquire further into the matter, for a Toole performance—as the size and spirits of the gentleman's audiences conclusively prove—is now generally held to be a very attractive and enjoyable affair. It may not, however, be amiss to say, that Mr. Toole appears to-day in two pieces constituting the best bill of the season.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

There will no doubt be a large audience at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon, when the first day performance of "La Princesse de Trébizonde" is to occur. This work is among the liveliest and most tuneful of the répertoire, and, although it is very funny, its fun is harmless. The representation of "La Princesse," we have to add, is unexceptionable; under the circumstances, we cannot doubt that its earliest *après-midi* recital will bring together a large and brilliant audience.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Fast Family" is to be acted here for the last time, this afternoon, for, this evening, the new version of "The School for Scandal" will be made public. Sardou's play is timely in its subject and highly dramatic in point of treatment. It is capitally acted, and, of course, exquisitely set. The regular matinée audience of the Fifth Avenue Theatre and the playgoers who have missed the earlier representations of the "Fast Family" will surely make up, to-day, an assemblage of unusual magnitude.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Jane Eyre" will be performed at the matinée at the Union Square Theatre to-day. The run of this deeply-interesting and admirably-acted play is now nearing its close, and these final opportunities of witnessing it should not be overlooked. The preparations for the production of "The Sphinx" will necessitate the withdrawal of "Jane Eyre" after Friday next, and this day's matinée recital will consequently be its last.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Belle Lamar" will positively be withdrawn from the stage after this night's rehearsal. To-day a matinée—the last at which Mr. Boucicault's drama will be performed—may be attended.

MISCELLANEOUS MATINEES.

The usual matinée entertainment may be witnessed this afternoon at Niblo's; "The Deluge" is the play. At Wood's Museum afternoon amusement seekers can listen to "The Pride of the Market." The usual evening performance at Bryant's may be enjoyed this afternoon as well as to-night at the bright little opera-house in Twenty-third street; and we imagine that the admirers whom the San Francisco Minstrels number among the fair sex will be received in their new abode this afternoon, though we are not positive on this point. At the Metropolitan Theatre there will also be a matinée.

PERSONAL.

We take great pleasure in announcing that Mr. S. B. Mills is rapidly recovering from the effects of the severe accident which befell him some weeks ago. He hopes to resume his professional duties during the first part of next month.

THE PORK-PACKERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The National Pork-packers' and Provision-dealers' Convention assembled yesterday morning under the following permanent organization:

President—Wm. Hamilton, of St. Louis.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Hughes, of Kentucky; Jas. Adams, of Illinois; John A. Armsbury, of New-York; Andrew Maxwell, of Missouri; Peter Kenkel, of Michigan; Briggs S. Cunningham, of Ohio; L. L. Krebs, of Maryland; Peter Ryan, of Kansas; Wm. Blackford, of West Virginia; W. C. Raymond, of Louisiana; W. H. Pettit, of Indiana; John B. Smyth, of Iowa; Cyrus Dupee, of Massachusetts; H. P. Darlington, of Pennsylvania; Jas. T. Wilson, of California; W. B. Heusley, of Tennessee.

Secretary—W. H. Maxwell, of Cincinnati.

The resolution offered by Mr. Kirby, of St. Louis, on Wednesday was first taken up. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That in all rules governing the standards of meats cut, the manner of curing and packing the same, none but curers and packers be allowed to vote, but that in the discussion of such rules before the convention only accredited dealers in the product from other commercial bodies in the United States be permitted to participate.

The Committee on Resolutions asked further time to report. Permission was granted, and the committee, after a few minutes, reported adversely, and the resolution was defeated.

The following report of the Business Committee, on the Chicago standard for packing, was adopted.

Mr. Kahn, of Cincinnati—I would beg leave to state to the convention that the Committee on Business have had before them for consideration the national regulations, and after a careful review of those rules we find it necessary to recommend a change for this convention to make upon the standard of pork. The rule which we desire to change now reads as follows:

Eighteenth.—Mess pork shall be cut and packed from the sides of well-fatted hogs, in strips, the hogs to be first split through the backbone; or if split on the side, then equal proportions of hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed, properly flanked, and not back-stripped. One hundred and ninety-six pounds of green meat, numbering not over sixteen pieces, including the regular proportion of shoulder cuts, four layers placed on edge, without excessive crowding or bruising, must be packed in each barrel, with not less than forty pounds of good foreign, or forty-five pounds of good domestic coarse salt, and filled up with good clear brine, as strong as salt will make it; the pork to be cut reasonably uniform in width; the packer's name and location, the date of packing, and the number of pieces in each barrel, to be branded on the head with a metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil brand, at the time of packing.

Nineteenth.—We desire to change that by substituting the following: Mess pork shall be cut and packed from the sides of well-fatted hogs in strips, the hogs to be first split through the back-bone, or if split on one side, then an equal proportion of hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed, properly flanked, and not back-stripped. One hundred and ninety pounds of green meat numbering not over sixteen pieces, including the regular proportion of flank and shoulder cuts, four layers placed on edge without excessive crowding or bruising, must be packed into each barrel with not less than thirty pounds of good foreign, or thirty-five pounds of good domestic coarse salt, and filled up full with good, clear brine; the pork to be cut reasonably uniform in width; the packer's name and location and the date of packing, and the number of pieces and pounds of green meat in each barrel, must be branded on the head with a metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil-plate at the time of packing.

The rule in relation to prime mess pork, requiring that shoulders should not exceed ninety pounds, is amended to read: "The shoulder pieces not to exceed eighty-five pounds in each barrel." This is necessary in order to agree with the rule making 190 pounds to the barrel.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the scratching of brands, the repacking of pork, and taking out the surplus weight, are practices injurious to the trade, and should be discontinued as unfair, if not dishonest; and in the absence of any proper law to punish it as a crime, should amount to disqualification for membership in any board of trade or chamber of commerce; also, that proper protection should be given to the trade by the enactment of the necessary laws by Congress.

Several matters of minor importance were disposed of, and a sharp discussion ensued on the proposition to change the standard of weight.

The convention adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock [illegible]

ville Hotel, and 300 guests sat down at the tables, with music, speaking, and merry-making.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE REGULAR FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER-MEETING—PRAYERS FOR MR. BEECHER—NO REFERENCE TO THE SCANDAL—INTERVIEW WITH GEN. TRACY.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting was held last evening in Plymouth Church, and prayers were offered by several members for Mr. Beecher's welfare and safe return to his pastoral duties. There was no special reference made to Mr. Moulton's statement, but it was evident from the manner in which the speakers referred to it that the respect and esteem in which they held their Pastor before the publication of the document had not been shaken. The services having been opened in the usual way by Rev. Mr. Halliday, Mr. Titus was called upon to offer prayer, in the course of which he asked for a blessing upon their absent Pastor, and besought God to strengthen and sustain him. Mr. Garbett was then requested to speak. After referring to the spiritual wants of the Church, and praying that its members might be lifted up into a higher plane of usefulness, he commended the pastor of the church and his household to the prayers of those present. He hoped that Mr. Beecher would be blessed during his absence, and that he would be permitted to return to them in due time. He offered thanks for all that his teachings had done for the members of his congregation and for the world, and hoped that God would spare him to preach the gospel of joy and deliverance in that church better than before, and with more power and influence even than he had done in the past.

Rev. Mr. Halliday then announced that he saw Mr. Cleaveland in the room, who had just returned from visiting Mr. Beecher, and that he knew the congregation would like to hear any remarks he desired to make. Mr. Cleaveland said he had nothing particular to say, except that he spent a day or two with Mr. Beecher at his mountain home last week, and he could inform them that he certainly seemed to be very well. He did not think he was very apprehensive about his church. He spoke to him, he said, with a great deal of satisfaction of his Summer thus far in the mountains, and said he expected to return on the first Sunday in October to commence work. He could say for Mr. Beecher that he manifested just the same sweetness and charity and love for all human kind that he had for all the long years they had known him as the Pastor of that church. He thought he never had seen, and he doubted if they had ever seen, as perfect an exemplification of Christian charity and forbearance as Mr. Beecher had shown to his people, especially during the last three or four years. He was very glad to bear testimony to the past that he never heard him say one word about anybody that he could not say with propriety if he was holding his last conversation in this life. In fact, he had stated to his friends over and over that he intended to practice the gospel he preached. Mr. Cleaveland said Mr. Beecher believes he will do more work during the next five years than he had performed during any five years of his life. Referring to the recent trials through which Mr. Beecher had passed, he said he believed that the question raised had been at once and forever settled, as far as the present generation was concerned. He believed Plymouth Church needed no defense against the world in the sense in which some people might understand it, but they needed prayers for themselves, for the world around them, for their enemies, and for the Pastor who ministered to them, so that the coming Winter should witness such a revival that the very lecture-halls of the church should shine with peculiar brightness. He hoped that out of the disturbance which had arisen, Plymouth Church would rise to a higher sphere of usefulness in such a manner that the young men around them might be brought with them to that temple above, where there shall be no disturbance, and where they should worship forever and ever.

Gen. Tracy stated yesterday evening, after reading that portion of Mr. Moulton's statement which referred to his meeting with Mr. Moulton, that he was very inaccurate, and that if the rest of the document was not more reliable it could have little weight. Mr. Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, pronounced it a powerful document, and several others shared this opinion in Brooklyn. All the members of Plymouth Church, however, who were spoken to on the subject said Mr. Moulton's statement would have no influence whatever upon the determination they had already formed of supporting Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton stated that he would give his statement to the public the latter part of next week. Like Mr. Moulton's, it is a very long production, and has been pronounced by those who heard it read to be very damaging to Mr. Beecher.

ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION.

"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes to that paper as follows: "There is a great desire on the part of many of our leading citizens to withdraw this scandal from the courts. The counsel of Mr. Tilton say this is an impossibility. Others think differently. Sums have been offered by outsiders, if money could do any good. The distinct question was put, 'Would $50,000 settle this case?' The answer was: 'No. Vindication and not money is what is wanted.' 'Suppose the jury should disagree?' 'That would be a vindication,' was the reply. It is curious to see the discussions in the press on the trial. Some are certain that Tilton has no case; some that he will be thrown out of court at once; others argue how far the letters, &c., will be testimony. The simple facts are that the case will be based on the full confession of the defendant, made to persons, many in number—persons whose word would be taken in any court in the land. I know this to be the basis."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have just made an inspection of the Hoosac Tunnel, and have closed a contract with the Pennsylvania Steel Rail Company for furnishing the rails for the tunnel, to be delivered by the 1st of October. An arrangement is to be made with the contractors for the arched work near the central shaft, to permit the running of freight and one passenger train each way each day. This work will be protracted six months, when the tunnel will be entirely done, but Mr. Walter Shandly gives assurances that the tunnel, so far as his contract is concerned, exclusive of the track-laying, will all be done in about a month. The blasting is all done, and the compressers closed a month ago at the central shaft, and now the remaining work on the tunnel is chiefly confined to finishing the central drain and completing that part of the brick work which comes under the contract. The tunnel itself is complete, with the exception of one place at the west shaft where a 100-foot block must be taken out, just as soon as the passage way out the west end is free, when the shaft will probably be closed up. It is probable that some plan will be soon settled upon by the Governor and Council for commemorating the opening of the tunnel on Nov. 1.

HOLDING HIM EVEN.

A paper out in Dakota Territory, the Elk Horn *Gleaner*, relates the following story of a fellow who solemnly pledged himself not to drink a drop of liquor either inside or outside of a house for two years. Soon afterward he passed a saloon where three of his former boon companions were taking their drop in comfort, and he could not help stopping and casting one mournful look of longing within. One of them spied him and invited him to join them. "Oh, no," said he, "I wish I could, but I've sworn not to take a drop either inside or outside of a house for two years." "Oh," says one, "you can have one drink for all that, we'll lift you off the threshold and you can drink half inside the house and half out." So one took hold of each leg and thus they raised him up, while the third filled and passed the bottle. He took one long drink and was just drawing breath for another, when one of his supporters shifted a little, and he shouted, "Oh hold me even, boys, my soul's in your hands."

MARRIAGE OF A CENTENARIAN.

The Troy *Times* says that Cornelius Jackson, colored, aged one hundred years, a resident of Lansingburg, was married Thursday, at the hotel in Mechanicville, by Rev. C. D. Flagler, to Diana Williams, of the latter place. Jackson was born in Waterford in 1774, and until the emancipation of the colored race from servitude was a slave. He was first owned by Hugh Peobles, of Lansingburg; then by the Leversees, of the same place; then by Mr. Rice, of Whitehall, and lastly by Mr. Becker, of Stillwater. He is a well-preserved specimen of mankind, notwithstanding his remarkable age, as his marriage to a stout, buxom woman would seem to indicate. He doesn't look a day older than eighty years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SURRATT'S CAPTOR.

Henry Benjamin Ste. Marie, who captured John H. Surratt, died suddenly in the street in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last. He had been complaining of feeling ill for several days, and on Tuesday evening took his supper as usual with the family, but died shortly before midnight from heart disease, and a verdict was so rendered. For the capture of Surratt the Government offered a reward of $25,000. He received from the Government but $10,000, and instituted a suit for $15,000, the remainder of the reward. He obtained a judgment in the Court of Claims, but the case was carried by the Attorney General to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending. He was a native of Canada, and was forty-one years of age.

SINGULAR LAW SUIT.

The Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire has been occupied at Nashua for a day or two past to hear the arguments in the case of Bixby vs. Dunlap. It appears that nearly three years ago Bixby hired a Swedish girl of an agent in Boston, and paid $50 for her passage to this country. On her arrival in Nashua with others, Dunlap changed the tags on the girls and stole Bixby's girl. The jury brought in a verdict of [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

DELINQUENT BANKS IN THE REDEMPTION FUND.

THE SECRET SERVICE—APPLICANTS FOR WHITELY'S PLACE—THE SAFE BURGLARY—INDICTMENTS TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The recent peremptory letters of Gen. Spinner to the eighteen delinquent national banks which had failed to pay their five per cent. to the redemption fund, have had their effect. All of the eighteen banks, with two exceptions, have complied with the requirements of the law. These two exceptions are in cases of banks which are reducing their circulation. The answers of the sixteen delinquent banks all assign plausible excuses for their neglect to make earlier compliance with the requirements of the law.

THE HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE FORCE.

The officers of the secret service force have all been relieved from duty pending the appointment of a new chief. It is probable that some of the more efficient of the subordinates of the service may be reinstated after the appointment of a chief is made. The applications for the position held by Whitely are numerous, and the applicants are becoming more zealous now that the place has become vacant. Public mention is made to-day of a new candidate, who is said to stand well with the department, and who is now one of the most efficient agents in the service—Mr. Benson, of Pittsburg.

INDICTMENTS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE SAFE BURGLARY.

There is little cause for doubt that the Grand Jury to-day made presentments in the cases of the principal persons who have been charged with complicity in the District safe burglary. It is understood that the indictments are being drawn to-night, and will be formally brought into court to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND QUARANTINE.

The War Department publishes a general order calling the attention of officers commanding forts and posts upon the Louisiana coast to the provisions of the law respecting quarantine and health laws. The military order says: "Under this law the aid to be rendered in the execution of quarantine and health laws is such only as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, in any emergency deem necessary. Commanding officers will, therefore, furnish such assistance to any Collector or other proper officer of the revenue whenever he shall be specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to apply for the same."

CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

The Postmaster General has directed that no advance or payment be made to clerks or employes on account of salary for services not rendered, and for which compensation is not fully due at the time of payment. This is construed as forbidding advances on account of salary to clerks going home to vote. A similar order will be issued by the Treasury Department.

A MINING CLAIM DECISION.

Copp's Western Land-owner reports the following: "Acting Secretary Cowen has affirmed the ruling of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, rejecting the adverse claim of J. H. Bates et al. against the Daniel Webster and Homestead Mines, Utah, because they did not have a survey made of their adverse claim, or show that they had a record title under the local laws.

A SECRET SERVICE CLERK WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

Considerable excitement was created at the Treasury Building this afternoon by the appearance of a Mrs. Skippon, who, calling at the Secret Service Division, demanded to see a clerk named Shaler, and upon his approach attempted to castigate him with a small whip. After striking one or two blows, however, she was disarmed by Shaler. The woman's manner and loud language, asserting that the person she was attempting to cowhide had ruined the happiness of her home, brought into the corridors a great crowd of clerks. She was finally taken away by an officer. Shaler and his friends denounce the woman as a black-mailer. For two or three minutes the greatest excitement prevailed, many persons fearing that another Mary Harris affair was about to take place.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,988,761; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,560,000; coin, $71,044,490; including, in coin certificates, $28,856,940; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $340,558.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department has ordered an extension of service on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harrisburg to Staunton, Va., twenty-six miles, and on the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad from Flotonia to Luling, Texas, thirty-five miles.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after the night of Sunday, the 20th inst., 1874, the lights on the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal will be relighted.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Bloomfield McIlvaine has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Chaplain John L. Wallace to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; Surgeon A. C. Roades is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Benecia Arsenal, California; Chaplain Robert Given from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer John J. Bossell from the Kearsarge and placed on sick leave.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to report for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Oxford, Ohio, is the home of a colored boy, named George Dougherty, eleven years old, who is accused of having committed twenty-three burglaries within the last three weeks. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of him: "About the time his peculiar talent began to attract attention, he was suspected one day of stealing the key of the back-door of a grocery in Oxford. The door was accordingly barred securely on the inside at night, and the proprietor—who had placed himself in a position to see and hear—about 10 o'clock collared the little rascal while he was in the act of cutting in the door with an ax, in company with two others, who escaped. About the same time he broke into a stable in the outskirts, saddled a horse, and evidently fearing to ride him through the gate, rode him to the back part of the lot, where he dismounted, and proceeded to let down the fence. Just here he was discovered again by the owner, who secured the standing horse, while the boy made good his escape. Marshal Whitely, of Oxford, detected him in the theft of some groceries, and as a punishment more suitable, he thought, than imprisonment, whipped him severely and sent him home. With his usual eye to business, he effected an entrance into a house on the way and carried off a hat, shirt, pair of drawers, a set of knives and forks, and a pair of suspenders for his own use, and a package of sugar, a pair of scissors, a couple of bed-quilts, and some dresses for his mother. Although finding rings and other articles of jewelry in one of the trunks he had broken open, he considerately left them there for the owner. The old lady very properly reproved her wayward child for his immorality, administered a profound lecture on ethics, and sent him right back with all of the stolen goods, except a small portion which she reserved for her own use. Last Sunday, while the virtuous population of Oxford was all at church, the boy broke into three houses, and manifested his predilections for sweetmeats. Jelly and preserve jars were broken open and emptied of their contents, and whatever portable articles lay within his reach were carried away. From one of the residences he was provident enough to steal the key of the cellar door, with the probable object of repeating his visit at an early day. A gentleman in Oxford, who thus far in his life had been unable to accept the idea of total depravity, took the boy home, and tried to reform him, but without the slightest encouragement. Marshal Whitely accordingly applied yesterday to have him admitted to the Butler County Infirmary, but the Directors declined, and aided him in the preliminary steps for admission to the Reform Farm, at Lancaster."

ILLNESS OF GEN. F. P. BLAIR.

The St. Louis *Times* of Thursday says: "By dispatches received in this city last evening, we understand that Gen. F. P. Blair is prostrated with a serious illness, from which it is feared he may not recover. [illegible] Summer search for that great boon is not likely to prove successful. Thousands of friends in Missouri and elsewhere will be pained at the announcement, and extend to the gallant soldier and statesman their sincerest sympathies at this critical moment."

THE TURF.

BEACON PARK RACES—THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—THE MILE HEATS WON BY NETTIE.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—There was a large attendance at the last day's races of the Beacon Park meeting. The first in order was the unfinished race of yesterday for 2:26 horses, which was finally won by Hooper, the favorite, getting the fourth and sixth heats to-day, and Comee the fifth.

The second race was for horses in the 2:31 class, which had seven starters. Kansas Chief was the favorite over the field, and won in three straight heats without being obliged to exert himself.

The great race of the week was for the 2:20 class, and of eight entries five came to the wire, viz.: Red Cloud, Sensation, Gloster, Nettie, and Camors. Red Cloud was a favorite before the start, with Camors second choice, and he continued the favorite until after Nettie won the third heat in 2:18, when she sold for more than all the rest together. The race was a very exciting one, and also fast, as the summary will show:

SUMMARIES.

BEACON PARK, Sept. 11.—Purse of $2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:26; $500 to second, $300 to third, and $200 to fourth.

J. Pridgeon's b. g. Fred. Hooper	1	2	6	1	6	1
W. S. Sargent's br. s. Commonwealth	2	1	5	5	5	2
W. W. Comee's b. g. Comee	6	6	4	2	1	4
J. Dougrey's b. g. Joker	4	5	1	6	4	3
George N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	5	4	3	6	2	r.o.
M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	3	6	4	2	3	r.o.

Time—2:27, 2:24½, 2:27, 2:24½, 2:29, 2:29.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. L. Simons' b. g. Kansas Chief	1	1	1
M. Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim	2	2	2
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	4	3	4
H. Brock's b. g. Honest Billy	3	4	5
D. Bigley's b. g. Sam Curtis	5	6	3
W. B. Hansen's g. m. Cora F.	6	5	6
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	7	dr.	

Time—2:29½, 2:29, 2:34½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $5,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:20; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,250 to second horse, $750 to third, and $500 to fourth.

J. S. Turner's b. m. Nettie	2	2	1	1	1
Budd Doble's b. g. Gloster	3	1	2	3	2
Dan Mace's b. g. Red Cloud	1	3	5	4	5
J. F. Merrow's blk. g. Camors	5	5	3	2	3
B. Mace's b. g. Sensation	4	4	4	5	4

Time—2:22¾, 2:21½, 2:18, 2:19¾, 2:22½.

THE LEXINGTON, (KY.,) RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The stables of Buford, Richards, Viley, Swigert, and others have arrived here to take part in the races, which commence on Monday next on the Kentucky Association's Course. There are fully 100 animals present to contend for the different stakes and purses, and the whispers of knowing ones about the private trials of two and three-year olds lead to the belief that the contest next week will develop another Tom Bowling, Longfellow, or Enquirer.

RUNNING AT DEERFOOT PARK, LONG ISLAND.

Two running races came off at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island Road, yesterday, in presence of a small attendance of spectators. The first was one of mile heats, which was won by Gerald, although his owner made an attempt to throw the race. The Judges, however, saw through Boughrum's little game, and he gained nothing by his rascality.

SUMMARY.

Deerfoot Park, Long Island, Sept. 11, 1874.—Purse $150, for all running horses; $100 to first, $50 to second; mile heats.

J. Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, 115 pounds	1	1
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 108 pounds	2	2
W. Smith's ch. h. General Yorke, aged, by Planet, out of Albine, 118 pounds	3	dr.

Time—1:50½, 1:50¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100, for all running horses, $75 to winner, $25 to second horse; half mile heats.

J. Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, aged, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 118 pounds	1	1
George Ayres, ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 102½ pounds	2	2

Time—0:53, 0:51¾.

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

To-day will close the running meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association. There are three races, the first being a sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half, which closed with six nominations; but there will probably be but two starters—Dublin and Lava. The second race is the consolation handicap for all ages, one mile and a half; and for this have been nominated Camden, 6 years, 108 pounds; Quits, 4 years, 101 pounds; Lutitia H., 3 years, 88 pounds; and Botany Bay, 3 years, 96 pounds. The hurdle sweepstakes of two miles, over eight hurdles, will close the meeting. There were eight nominations, but Bullet and Limestone will be the only competitors. The pools on these events, at Johnson's, last night, averaged as follows:

THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.			
Dublin	$50	$20	$25
Lava	50	19	22
CONSOLATION PURSE.			
Botany Bay	$50	$25	$50
Quits	32	17	35
Lutitia H. Camden	16	11	15
Total	$98	$53	$100
HURDLE RACE.			
Bullet	$50	$45	$45
Limestone	37	30	31

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A few days ago a curious accident happened at a house in Worcester, Mass. A heavy, plain goblet, perfectly sound in appearance, full of water, had just been placed on a table about two feet under a gas-burner, by the girl who came in to light the gas. With one hand still resting on the goblet, she turned the stopcock with the other, allowing the gas to escape for an instant. Then, touching the match, the gas flashed, and the goblet instantly flew to pieces. The base of the glass remained whole in the girl's hand. The explanation suggested is that the vibrations of the gas-jet were so violent as to cause vibrations in the glass which were too powerful for it to bear.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH.

A valuable adjunct in our daily diet. In the opinion of Dr. A. H. Hassall, a great authority on such questions, Corn Flour is both nutritious and wholesome, and well deserves its popularity.—*Glasgow News, July 30.*

A WHALER STRUCK BY A GALE.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The vessel previously reported dismasted near the mouth of the Brazos River is the brig F. H. Moore, a Boston whaler. She arrived here last night, and will come inside for repairs. She was dismasted during a gale on the 4th. When the gale struck the vessel she had two whale heads on deck, and their blubbers alongside. She carries a crew of twenty-one men, and had fifty barrels of oil on board.

THE SYSTEM IS OFTEN SO RAPIDLY REDUCED BY A SEVERE ATTACK OF DIARRHEA, OR OTHER AFFECTION OF THE BOWELS, AS TO GET ALMOST BEYOND THE REACH OF MEDICINE BEFORE THE PATIENT CAN REALIZE THE NECESSITY OF LOOKING ABOUT HIM FOR A REMEDY. BETTER KEEP BY YOU DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SAFE CURATIVE FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, DYSENTERY, &c., AND THUS BE PRUDENTLY PREPARED TO TREAT THESE COMPLAINTS ON THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, has removed his office to No. 212 5th av., Dodworth Building.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from ASTHMA, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

Oh, think what a world we would have of it here,
If those with bad teeth or bad breath would go
Elsewhere, say to Saturn's comfortless sphere
And leave all this nice, pretty earth here below
To nice and sweet people—to people who won't
Forget to keep clean, and to use SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices; Foreign Note Paper, Crest, Monograms, &c. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

[illegible]

Families Returning from the Country Wishing Boots and Shoes, can obtain all the various kinds, excellent in quality and moderate in prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MEREDITH.—In Montclair, N. J., at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Thursday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Jas. L. Maxwell, MERRITT L. BROWN, of New-York City, and MARY R. MEREDITH, of Montclair, N. J. No cards.

COLE—CASEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Catskill, by Rev. Wm. Fisher Lewis, at the residence of the bride's mother, THEODORE A. COLE to EUGENIA CASEY, both of this village.

FORSYTH—BROWN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, at the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. William A. Leonard, WILLIAM F. FORSYTH, of London, England, to MARIAN ADA, eldest daughter of Henry T. Brown, of Brooklyn.

MOMMER—SHACK.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at St. Matthew's Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., by Rev. J. Ruperti, D. D., EWALD MOMMER, of Paris, France, to IDA MARIE, only daughter of Fred. Schack. No cards.

SEAMAN—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Algenic, Mich., Sept. 8, 1874, by Rev. Andrus Jameson, Geo. E. C. Seaman, of New-York, to NELIA D., daughter of Hon. Abram Smith.

WILKINSON—HAYWOOD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Talbot Chambers, D. D., JAMES WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island, to ELEANOR VAN DYCK, daughter of George M. Haywood, of that City.

DIED.

PARKER.—Mrs. HARRIET PHELPS, widow of the late Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., died Friday, Sept. 11.

Funeral at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (corner 22d st.,) on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BELDEN.—In Litchfield, Conn., at the residence of her grandson, Lieut. George O. Webster, United States Army, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 1874, Mrs. MINERVA A. BELDEN, widow of Hon. George O. Belden, of New-York, aged 70 years.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 9, EMMA, only daughter of Aaron Haviland, deceased, and Rebecca S. Haviland, aged 27 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 14th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 9 and 1:30 A. M.

MOSER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 10, SAMUEL W. MOSER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the New-York Avenue M. E. Church, corner New-York av. and Herkimer st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 24, aged 17, JESSIE SHERMAN, daughter of John and Eliza T. Sloane, of Stamford, Conn.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Saturday, 12th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves N. Y. at 9:05 A. M.

SYLVESTER.—At Passaic, N. J., Sept. 10, 1874, FORDYCE SYLVESTER, born Jan. 16, 1795.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, corner of Ascension and High sts., Passaic Bridge, Sept. 14, at 11 A. M.

WATERBURY.—At his residence in Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 10, ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Jr., aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 A. M.

WHITING.—In Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, CHARLES A. WHITING, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Chestnut st., on Monday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, only son of John Williams, of No. 21 East 9th st., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Public Waiters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Philip's Church, Mulberry st., on Sunday, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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IS
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain, as usual, a large amount of original and selected matter, and a highly interesting story.

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The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.

By order. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEO. H. LYON, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock P. M. By order.

JAMES M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for [illegible] for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1874, will close at this office [illegible] On TUESDAY at 11 M. [illegible] on WEDNESDAY [illegible] THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. [illegible]

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

THE CAMPAIGN FAIRLY BEGUN.

A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ASSURED—EXCELLENCE OF THE PARTY NOMINATIONS—THE FINANCIAL AND TEMPERANCE QUESTIONS—THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Within the past two weeks the Republican State and Congressional nominations in Michigan have been made by the conventions of the party, and the biennial campaign may, therefore, be considered as fairly opened. The Democratic Conventions—State and district—commence next week, and by the last of September the opposition ticket will be in the field, and the issues of the year will then be fairly joined. Still the Republican ascendancy in Michigan is so marked, and the integrity of that political organization has been so well preserved throughout this region, that it is quite possible to make a satisfactory review of the general field at this time without waiting for the action of the minority.

THE STATE TICKET.

Michigan elects this year a full State ticket, county officers, a delegation to the Forty-fourth Congress, and the members of the Legislature of 1875, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator, Mr. Chandler's third term expiring on the 4th of next March. Gov. John J. Bagley, of Detroit, has been renominated by acclamation. Mr. Bagley is a gentleman in the prime of life, very capable and successful as a business man, wealthy and generous, naturally inclined toward active sympathies with all reformatory and benevolent efforts, and generally popular. He has made an excellent executive officer, and the interests of the State have thrived under his administration. His immediate predecessors were admirable business men, whose management placed our State finances in the most satisfactory condition, and materially developed the usefulness of the various State institutions. Gov. Bagley continued with energy and judgment the task left him, and by personal attention and wise appointments has still further improved, in many important respects, the general system of State administration. Michigan can now point to first-class credit abroad, to a steadily diminishing debt, to a low rate of taxation, to a large balance in its Treasury, and to an admirable group of State penal, reformatory, educational, and eleemosynary institutions. No successful criticism can be made upon the main features of the Republican record in Michigan, and the popular confidence in that party remains unshaken. Gov. Bagley was elected two years ago by the unprecedented majority of over 60,000. Of course that "tidal wave" vote will not be repeated, but he will, without doubt, be returned to the Executive chair by a majority which will be counted by tens of thousands.

Lieut. Gov. Henry H. Holt, a lawyer of Muskegon County, and a gentleman of long legislative experience; Superintendent of Public Instruction Daniel B. Briggs, of Macomb County, an accomplished and experienced practical educator; and Land Commissioner L. A. Clapp, of St. Joseph County, an officer of tried usefulness, have also been renominated for second terms by acclamation. For five officers on the State ticket new men were selected as candidates, as follows: For State Treasurer, Col. William B. McCreery, of Flint, the present United States Collector of that district, a man of marked popularity and of undoubted integrity and ability, and a gallant soldier during the war; for Auditor General, Col. Ralph Ely, of Gratiot County, also a soldier of excellent record, who was placed in nomination as a representative of the northern section of the State, and who is a member of the present State Senate; for Secretary of State, Mr. E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids, a lawyer and local politician of some prominence in his portion of the State; for Attorney General, Mr. A. J. Smith, for four successive terms the Prosecuting Attorney of Cass County; and for Member of the State Board of Education, Mr. Edgar Rexford, a young lawyer of Ypsilanti. Mr. Holden and Mr. Rexford were nominated by acclamation, and without any opposition. Col. McCreery defeated in convention Cyrus G. Luce, of Branch County, who was put forward as a "Granger" candidate; and Col. Ely defeated the present Auditor General—William Humphrey—whose name was presented for a fifth term, and whose admirable official record nearly secured for him the compliment of another renomination, his vote in convention being but little behind that of the successful competitor. The present Attorney General—Isaac Marston, of Bay County—was by usage entitled to a renomination, and his claim was still further fortified by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of a very poorly remunerated position. Both McCreery and Ely, however, came from his section of the State, and he was sacrificed to the (in this instance) foolish requirements of "locality," and a comparatively unknown man (Mr. A. J. Smith) from the southwestern portion of the State was placed on the ticket in his stead. With this single exception, the list of Republican candidates is a strong one, and its election will secure for the State the services in its chief offices of a body of well known and able citizens.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The present Congressional delegation from Michigan is unanimously Republican, and all its members have been renominated. Two of the gentlemen only have seen more than one term of Congressional service, viz.: Henry Waldron, in the Second, and Omar D. Conger, in the Seventh Districts.

Mr. Waldron is a prominent banker of Hillsdale County, and was a member of Congress from this State in the days of the Kansas troubles. He has also served in the last three Congresses, and is a man of established influence at Washington, holding at present a place upon the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Conger is an attorney of Port Huron, who has been a member of the House for three successive terms, and is the best known upon its floor of any of the Michigan delegation, having the reputation of an industrious committeeman and a ready debater. He is a man of very decided capacity and some eccentricities, and has made himself very useful to his district. Both the Second and Seventh Districts will give fair Republican majorities, although the fact that Mr. Conger took "his back pay" after voting against the "grab" at every stage may drive some votes away from him in the rural towns. Of the Representatives who have been renominated for their second terms, Messrs. George Willard, J. C. Burrows, William B. Williams, and Josiah W. Begole—the members for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts respectively—are backed by strong Republican constituencies, and are considered certain of re-election by handsome majorities. Mr. Willard, who is the editor of the Battle Creek *Journal*, is classed among the "successful" new members of the last Congress, having been found on the right side of almost all public questions, and having made a speech on the transportation issue that commanded general attention. Three of our districts are classed as "doubtful," viz., the First, Eighth, and Ninth. The first consists of the County of Wayne, which includes this city, and the Republican candidate is Moses W. Field, a prominent Detroit merchant. He is a man of not a few oddities, and [illegible]

Cox's innumberable jokes. Mr. Feild is an ultra inflationist and protectionist, and is not without other elements of weakness as a Republican candidate. However he has many adherents among the Democratic masses, and will make gains in that direction. The district is close, but Mr. Field's friends believe that he will be re-elected by a small majority. The Eighth District consists of the lumber and salt regions of the Saginaw Valley and the Lake Huron shore, and the ninth, of the lumber region of the upper Lake Michigan shore, and of the upper Peninsula, with its iron and copper mines. Both are of great extent, and contain a large foreign and floating population. In both party lines are drawn, and results are uncertain. The present members—Messrs. N. B. Bradley and J. A. Hubbell—seem to stand well with all parties in their constituencies, and their re-election is confidently expected. To sum up: Of the nine Congressional districts in the State the Republicans will certainly carry six, probably eight, and possibly all.

OTHER MATTERS.

But few legislative nominations have yet been made, but there is no doubt that the Republicans will control both branches, next Winter, by decisive majorities. The "tidal wave" of 1872 left the Democrats with but one Senator and six Representatives in the last Legislature, and it is to be expected that they will make decided gains over these figures, but the Republican ascendancy is certain to remain very marked. The election of a Republican Legislature will undoubtedly be followed by Senator Chandler's re-election for a fourth term. There is no candidate against him within the party, and his recent course on the financial question has conciliated many of those who have been his most active opponents during the past ten years. His return to the Senate may be considered as being as nearly certain as anything in the future can be.

On the finances, the Michigan Republicans are divided in sentiment. The State platform represents a compromise between the "hard-money" men, who follow Senator Chandler's lead, and the moderate expansionists, who follow Senator Ferry. Of the Congressional delegates, Messrs. Waldron, Willard, and Williams may be classed as anti-inflationists, and the other six as advocates of "more money." Opinion among the people is in a no more solidified state.

The temperance question is naturally quite prominent in the public mind this Fall, but does not promise to produce any especial effect on the general political contest in Michigan. The "Prohibition" Party is already in the field with a State ticket of obscure men, and will poll its usual one or two thousand votes. The license men have organized a State Association, and will make efforts to defeat any legislative nominees of known prohibitory sympathies, and to secure the rejection of the new Constitution, which contains the anti-license clause of the present instrument. The German voters are also somewhat disturbed on the point, and there will be some defections among them on account of the pronounced Republican sympathy in many localities with the recent temperance movements. The Republican State Convention, however, wholly ignored the liquor question, and the temperance issue will not possess the importance here this Fall which pertains to it in Ohio.

The "opposition" this Fall will undoubtedly consist of the Democratic organization proper. A third party movement of a "Liberal" character was set on foot a month ago, and Ex-Gov. Austin Blair gave in his adhesion to it; but its first convention was an utter fiasco, and its weak vitality is already about extinct. The Democrats meet in convention next week, and it will undoubtedly absorb into itself all the elements of hostility to Republicanism, and then march to its usual defeat.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Michigan also votes this Fall upon the question of the ratification of an amended Constitution, revised last year by a commission of eighteen and reviewed by the Legislature in extra session last Spring. The present Constitution of Michigan was adopted in 1850, and went into effect on Jan. 1, 1851. In 1868 a revised instrument, prepared by a general convention, was submitted to the people and rejected by them by a large majority. The defects of our existing organic law are such, however, that another effort has been made this year to secure a change by the process above stated. The pending revision embodies the following among other important changes: Instead of requiring a unanimous verdict from all juries, it allows a verdict to be given by not less than two-thirds of a jury in all civil cases; and by consent of parties, in criminal cases, a discharge of not more than one juror, and a verdict by the remainder. The State Senatorial term is increased from two to four years—members from the odd and even districts being elected alternately every two years. The number of Representatives is increased from 100 to 110. It forbids local and special legislation in upwards of twenty matters, including changing people's names; summoning or impaneling juries; regulating interest; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, per-centages, or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever; punishing crimes or misdemeanors; altering the boundaries of any school district; and exempting any party from taxation. The number of Supreme Court Judges is increased from four to five, and their terms from eight to ten years, a term expiring every two years. This prevents the even division of the court on any question. The number of Judicial circuits is reduced from twenty-one to seventeen, the Legislature being authorized to increase the number at the expiration of periods of six years. The salaries of State officers as fixed in the Constitution are slightly increased. The support of sectarian schools or any form of sectarianism by means of the public funds, State or municipal, is carefully provided against. It also forbids the fictitious issue of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or of the capital stock of any corporation; puts foreign corporations and their individual stockholders upon an exact equality with State corporations; authorizes the Legislature to regulate the speed of railroad trains; forbids the consolidation of stock between parallel and competing railroad lines, the leasing, operating, or management of competing lines, or any arrangement with reference to rates of fare, freight, or the division of earnings; prohibits all railroad officials and employes from being interested in furnishing material or supplies to the corporation, or in the business of transportation over the roads controlled by the corporation; and declares that railroads shall be public highways, and railroad companies common carriers; that the property of corporations shall be subject to public use, and that their business must be conducted so as not to injure the equal rights of individuals. The article on finance and taxation permits the levying of local taxes on the property of corporations not used in their specific business; forbids the State from aiding railroads or any private enterprises; prohibits State officers from using the public funds for their own private benefit in any manner, and requires all interest on the public moneys to be paid to the funds to which they belong. In the body of the new Constitution is also a provision making [illegible] eligible, on the same terms [illegible] offices connected with schools and libraries, and to such other offices as may be designated by law." Attached to it, and to be voted upon at the same time, but separately, is a proposition striking out the word "male" from the article on elections," which, if adopted, will give women the ballot on the same terms as men. The revised Constitution is in most respects a decided improvement upon that now in force, but the prospects all are that the Ohio result will be repeated in its case. The Democrats, the friends of license, the Grangers, (on account of its increase of salaries,) and the railroads have tacitly combined against it, and will roll up a heavy adverse vote. It has no active friends, and the recent Republican State Convention refused to indorse it, and the indications all point to its overwhelming defeat.

ANDREW JACKSON'S GRAVE.

The proposition to transfer the remains of President Andrew Jackson to the Tennessee State capitol grounds in Nashville has brought out once more the following letter, in which he distinctly and earnestly expressed the desire that, at his death, his remains should be interred beside those of his beloved wife, in the tomb and upon the spot where they now rest. The sarcophagus referred to was the respository of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus, procured at Beyroot, in Syria, by Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, who brought it to the United States in the year 1839, on board the frigate Constitution, and presented it to the National Institute as a resting place for the remains of Gen. Jackson. In reply to the offer Gen. Jackson thus wrote:

HERMITAGE, March, 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of he 18th inst., together with the copy of the proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their Corresponding Secretary, on the presentation by you of the sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory, have been received and are now before me. Although laboring under great debility and affliction from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not so great as here expressed. Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by, while from debility and affliction I am gasping for breath. I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation by you of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors so honorable to my fame with sensations of feelings more easily conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and through you to the President of the National Institute. But with the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King—my Republican feelings and principles forbid it—the simplicity of our system of Government forbids it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our Republican institutions and the plainness of our Republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of this glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions. It can only dwell with the people, the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy. For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the President and Directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I cannot permit my remains to be the first in these United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an Emperor or a King. I again repeat, please accept for yourself, and convey to the President and Directors of the National Institute, my profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow.

I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid, for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds that calls the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Hon. J. D. Elliott, United States Navy.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal on Aug. 29: "The Brussels Congress devoted the sitting of the 14th inst. to the important question of irregular levies. According to the report in the *République Française*, Baron Jomini again disclaimed any desire on the part of Russia to impair the sacred right of defense, and quoted a passage from a Belgian writer (M. Jacquemyns) to show that a war carried on by civilians, however noble their motives, would lead, on the one hand, to the worst excesses of banditism, and, on the other, to severe reprisals. Irregular popular risings should be discouraged by the invaded country, their effect being very limited and doubtful, while their aggravation of the evils of war was certain. Baron Jomini said this view entirely coincided with his own. The committee then proceeded to discuss the clause, which was in the following terms:

The rights of belligerents appertain not only to the army but to the militia and corps of volunteers in the following cases: If having at their head a person responsible for his subordinates, they are also subject to the command in chief. 2. If they had a certain external and distinctive badge noticeable at a distance. 3. If they openly bear arms. 4. If their operations are conformable to the laws, customs, and proceedings of war. Armed bands not answering to the above conditions have not the rights of belligerents, and are not considered as regular enemies, and, in the event of capture, are judicially dealt with.

The French delegate, Gen. Arnaudeau, expressed a fear that stringent regulations would not produce the desired effect, but would oblige the invaded country to violate them, and thus lead to reprisals. Gen. Leer, the second Russian Delegate, combated this view. The object was to frame rules which could be observed by all the States accepting them, and, even if the application were sometimes difficult, it would be well to lay down principles which were universally accepted. Baron Jomini proposed, in a spirit of conciliation, the suppression of the last sentence of the clause, and this was agreed to. Col. Lanza (Italy) asked whether all four conditions would be jointly required to obtain belligerent rights, to which Gen. Leer replied in the affirmative. Col. Lanza had no objection to the clause, provided clause 45 were retained, which conceded belligerent rights to the population of a district not yet occupied who took up arms for the defense of the country. Col. Staaff (Sweden) objected to the second condition, and maintained that the conditions were superfluous—at least, for a defensive force forming part of the regular military organization like the Norwegian Landsturm. The Russian delegates explained that the second condition did not prescribe a uniform, but simply some badge distinguishing the patriot from the brigand. Gen. Voigts Rhetz (Germany) remarked that France, Austria, and Germany had compulsory military service, and that in Germany 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 old soldiers dispersed through the country would muster in case of a levy en masse. A force of this kind, however, without organization or discipline, might turn its arms against the inhabitants and indulge in pillage. Irregular levies should always be commanded by an old soldier, a Mayor, or some leading citizen. But a cross, a scarf, or some other badge was necessary to distinguish them from brigands. A levy en masse was legitimate, and sometimes necessary, and it ought not to be impeded. But it should be organized in some way so as to avoid its degenerating into pillage. The Russian and Swiss delegates concurred in this view, as also did Gen. Arnaudeau. Now, that the last sentence had been struck out, the conditions would be acceptable to France, because by the establishment of compulsory service the whole able-bodied population would be regularly called under arms, and these organized and armed corps would all form part of the army. Gen. Schonfeld (Austria) thought the first condition raised a difficulty, the action of the Landsturm being rather local than general. The Duke of Tetuan (Spain) maintained that a country whose inhabitants calculated the perils they would incur was already lost. In Spain traditions and geographical conditions bound the manhood of the country to take an active part in a defensive war. Col. Hammer (Switzerland) referred to the rising of the population of entire valleys at the beginning of this century without organization or command. He urged that a patriotic sentiment could not be suppressed, and that men defending their country were not brigands. If the enemy triumphed, it would be hard for them, for they would not be treated like peaceful populations. But no Swiss would admit their being declared beforehand to be non-belligerents. That Government could not paralyze patriotic movements. A visible badge was desirable, but this might be difficult in case of an unexpected rising. Baron Jomini argued the propriety of some regulations so as to prevent a war of extermination. Baron Lambermont (Belgium) objected to M. Jacquemyns being cited as an authority on so serious a question. He repudiated brigandage and every unfair mode of warfare. But the operation of the proposed rules required serious consideration. Second-rate States whose forces at the outbreak of war would always be numerically inferior could not renounce a sentiment which produced heroes. Belgium had gradually settled the basis of the complement of its national defense, but it asked for the time to see how the proposed conditions would harmonize with that system, and the Congress could only be considered a kind of preliminary inquiry, paving the way for an ulterior agreement. Belgium, desiring an arrangement which would enable it to employ all its forces under any circumstances, could not as yet enter into any [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Bien Public* announces that the Princess Marguerite, wife of Don Carlos, has been allowed to return to Pau.

An exhibition of industrial art is now being held at Milan. It is reported to contain more works of ancient than of modern art.

The Chateau d'Anerois, the Summer residence of the Comte De Flandre, the heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, has been destroyed by fire.

A nurse has been prosecuted by the Police in London for conveying in a street car a child who was suffering from symptoms of scarlet fever. She was fined £2 and costs.

Business people in the suburbs of London are complaining much of the street railroads. They say that they obstruct the thoroughfares and interfere with trade. In no part of England do these "tramways" seem to be at all popular.

The death, at Douai, is announced of M. Alexandre Loyal, an acrobat, in the circus bearing his name. In executing a flight along three trapezes he fell upon one of the edges of the bridge below, and broke his spine. He died on the spot.

The editor of *The Two Republics* considers that all members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are "hypocritical humbugs." He has some excuse. *The Two Republics* is a Mexican paper, and in Mexico they burn witches.

A telegram from Vienna states that the St. Petersburg Government have extended the proclamation of martial law to several of the south-western provinces, suspecting Socialistic conspiracies, which have frequently caused vast conflagrations.

Keble College Chapel, Oxford, is progressing fast, but will not attain completion for another year. The total cost will be £100,000, and it is said that Mr. Gibbs, the princely donor who gave £30,000 toward the erection, will be at the expense of the whole building.

The London *Telegraph* comments on the number of imperial and royal personages that visited England this Summer. The Austrian Emperor, it observes, "is the only crowned head apparently absent in the review, and we have a hostage for his speedy arrival."

The *Diario Espanol*, of Madrid, contradicts the statement which has appeared in foreign papers, to the effect that an offensive and defensive alliance has been entered into between Spain and Germany. It haughtily asserts that Spain has no need of foreign armies to subdue the Carlists.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* the relations of the French and Italian Governments are of a cordial character, and the latter is indebted to the Versailles Cabinet for some of the information which led to the recent political arrests at Bologna.

A Breton named Etienne Vallon has just been condemned at Rennes to forty years' hard labor for beating his wife so hard as to occasion her death. He was in the habit of inflicting corporal punishment on his wife with a walking-stick, and contended in defending himself that he did not overstep a natural right.

A woman who, the other day, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a bridge into the Regent's Canal, London, was rescued by a dog. A gentleman who was on the bank at the time had a large retriever with him, and sent the dog into the water. The animal swam to the woman, and seizing hold of her dragged her safely to the bank.

In those parts of England where the farm laborers have land to cultivate as gardens for themselves, none of them have joined the union, gone on strike, or listened to the persuasions of the agitators to emigrate. As the custom of giving the laborers land in this way is becoming very general, it is likely that we shall hear much less of discontent.

A church of some architectural pretension has recently been built on the Avenue de la Grande-Armée in Paris. Its porch, says the *Academy*, is a good imitation of the Flamboyant style of architecture, prevalent in the fifteenth century. It is called La Chapelle Evangelique de l'Etoile, and is one of the churches of the reformed faith in Paris.

The municipality of Vienna has, by advice of the Board of Health of the city, decided that the cremation of the dead should be immediately carried into operation on the same plan which has been completely successful in Leipsig. As the annual mortality of Vienna amounts to about 20,000, the public authorities reckon on making a great saving as well as a considerable benefit to the public health.

The *Illustration* was seized a few days back at Paris for publishing a series of engravings concerning the escape of Bazaine, the arrest of the jailors, &c. The publisher was, however, authorized to issue a new number with the same pictures, but without any personages represented in them. The figures had in consequence to be effaced from the blocks, and the journal thus corrected has been reissued.

It is stated that great progress is being made with the restoration of Warwick Castle. All the destroyed apartments have been rebuilt in a substantial manner, but the work of ornamentation will require considerable additional time for its completion. Workmen are busily engaged in laying the marble floor of the Baronial Hall, twenty tons of white and red marble having been obtained from Italy for the purpose.

In 1870 mosquitoes made their appearance in England, imported, as it is alleged there, from the United States, and they have now so much increased as to have become a general nuisance. A correspondent of the *Times* says that they can be kept away at night by placing a few pieces of the "pale green-leaved pyrethrum" about the room. We presume that the plant here meant is the pyrethrum parthenum, or fever few, which is common enough in English gardens.

Mr. J. F. France, of London, has presented to the Lady Chapel, Chichester Cathedral, an oaken frame-work for that remarkable altar-slab of Sussex marble, marked with the five crosses which, for so many years, had been built in the wall of the south nave aisle of the cathedral, where it was probably placed by Bishop Day for safety about the year 1550. He opposed the order for the removal of stone altars, and was deprived of his Bishopric and placed in prison, though afterward restored.

The repairs ordered by the Comte De Paris at the Chateau of Amboise have brought to light the tomb of Leonardo Da Vinci, who was known to have died in the neighborhood, but whose burial place was unknown. A stone coffin bearing his name was discovered under a thick bed of earth, and on its being opened the painter's remains were found in a perfect state of preservation. They will be deposited in the chapel of the chateau.

With a laudable effort at self-help, the little Island of St. Helena has lately got up a horticultural exhibition "under distinguished patronage," which is reported to have proved a decided success. Vegetables and all sorts of garden produce, the inevitable yams included, were shown in abundance; the fruit, fresh and preserved, is stated to have been very good; bee-keeping and the poultry-yard were also represented, although the latter is admitted to have been the weak point of the show.

A laborer's wife at Mortimer, a village near Reading, in Berkshire, died the other day from the sting of a hornet. She was standing in the road near her house, when a hornet flew out from a nest in the bank, and stung her on the right side of the neck. She went indoors, and a neighbor bathed her neck with water and vinegar. However, she fainted almost immediately, and expired in a few minutes before a medical man could reach the house. The shock to her nervous system was the immediate cause of death.

A number of gentlemen connected with four of the Liverpool theatres raised a considerable sum the other day in aid of two local charities—the Seamen's Orphanage and the training ship Indefatigable—by taking part in burlesque games of polo on the grounds attached to a suburban hotel. One-half of the performers were mounted on real donkeys, while their opponents bestrode the basket steeds so familiar to the lovers of burlesque and pantomime. The fun was fast and furious, and gave immense delight to a vast crowd of spectators.

The Glasgow *News* has found another argument for the use of Scotch whisky, in the unexpected discovery that soda-water in that part of the world is poisonous. "Death in a soda-water bottle," it tells us, is not to be looked for. Yet such a case is reported from Lennoxtown on good authority, and accompanied by proofs which place the matter beyond the possibility of doubt. A lady in delicate health was ordered to drink freely of soda-water. She did so, and shortly afterward manifested all the [illegible] the soda-water. A bottle was sent for analysis to Dr. Wallace, Glasgow, with the result that the aerated liquid was found to contain lead in the proportion of nine-tenths of a grain in a gallon.

A large furnace has been built in the Royal Laboratory in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the special purpose of melting down the old metal cartridge cases returned to Woolwich from various stations both at home and abroad, after the cartridges have been discharged at target practice and exercise. Something like ten tons of metal have been already recovered by this means, but the brass is considerably alloyed with the iron which forms the base of the cartridges, and its value is thereby deteriorated to some extent. Cartridge cases are now generally made entirely of brass, and the residue will therefore be of more use.

A novel scene has been witnessed at the Workhouse, Spalding. At a recent meeting of the Board of Guardians, Rev. Mr. Jones said that he had inspected the casual ward, and he thought that "the amount of work extracted from the vagrants—breaking two cwt. of granite in four hours—was too much, and was simply an act of cruelty. The reverend gentleman added that no guardian would like to undertake the task. Upon this Mr. Brett, another guardian, declared his willingness to perform the work, and on the next day he entered one of the tramps' cells, and broke the required quantity of stone in one hour and forty-five minutes.

A correspondent of the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, writing from London, says that the initiative taken by Germany in Spanish affairs "was not better received in England than in Russia. "Indeed," he adds, "when the news came that the Berlin Cabinet had given orders to send a whole flotilla, under Rear Admiral Henck, to the Bay of Biscay, the displeasure felt in England at this incident was in no way concealed. * * * Count Münster, the German Ambassador, immediately telegraphed to Kissingen, and the consequence was that, instead of a whole flotilla, two small ships only were sent, which could not even suffice to blockade the Cantabrian coast. * * * Great value was attached in London to this concession, and when Count Münster communicated the German circular of the 4th of August to the Foreign Office on the 8th of that month, the British Government decided to go hand in hand with Germany in the matter." Prince Bismarck appears to have received many checks in this business, and especially from Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The following were the retail quotations at Washington Market yesterday, and, except in fruits, which are quoted low, vary but slightly from the prices given in the last report:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔	35@ ..	Veal, h'd q'rs, ℔	22@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔	20@28	Veal Cutlets, ℔	35@ ..
Round Steak, ℔	22@ ..	Loin, ℔	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, ℔	18@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔	12@ ..
Suet, ℔	10@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔	18@20	Bacon, ℔	18@ ..
Mutton Chops, ℔	25@ ..	Tripe, ℔	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔	18@ ..	Lard, ℔	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, ℔	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, ℔	20@ ..
Sausages, ℔	14@ ..	Shoulders, ℔	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔	15@ ..	Spring Lamb, fore quarters, ℔	18@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔	14@ ..	Spr'g Lamb, hind quarters	20@ 22
Pork, Fresh, ℔	14@ ..		
Pork, Corned, ℔	14@ ..		

FISH.

Codfish, ℔	10@12	Brook Trout, ℔	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, ℔	40@50	Eels, ℔	10@ 20
Halibut, ℔	18@20	Porgies, ℔	8@ 10
Perch, ℔	10@12	Mackerel, ℔	10@ 20
Sunfish, ℔	10@12	Kingfish, ℔	20@ 25
Flounders, ℔	8@10	Spanish Mack., ℔	25@ 40
Sea Bass, ℔	15@20	Weakfish, ℔	6@ 12
Pickerel, ℔	15@40	Bluefish, ℔	8@ 12
Striped Bass, ℔	15@25	Lobsters, ℔	8@ 10
Blackfish, ℔	12@16	Salmon, ℔	18@ 25

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Chickens, ℔	$ 25@$ 28	Fowl, ℔	$ 20@$ 25
Common Chickens, ℔	25@ 28	Tam'd Squab, dozen	3 00@3 50
Wild Pigeons, dozen	2 00@ ..	Common Turkeys, ℔	22@ 25
		Spring Duck, ℔	25@ ..

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔	10@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, ℔	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, ℔	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Buckling, each	6@ ..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	10@ ..	Oyster Plant, bunch	15@
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Lima Beans, h'f p'k	40@
Potatoes, bushel	$1@$1 15	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Squashes, piece	8@10	Onions, half peck	40@
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Cabbage, head	10@ ..	Sage, bunch	4@
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Water-cresses, b'ch	2@ 5
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
New Tomatoes, q'rt	5@12	Green Corn, dozen	25@ ..
String Beans, h'f p'k	25@		

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	25@35	New Dates, ℔	10@15
Apples, half peck	15@20	Raisins, ℔	10@18
Pears, half peck	15@20	Figs, ℔	15@20
Honey-comb, ℔	35@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Macaroni, ℔	15@18	Almonds, ℔	35@50
Brazil Nuts, ℔	20@ ..	Cocoa nuts	8@10
English Nuts, ℔	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, q'rt	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, ℔	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, ℔	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔	15@ ..	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, ℔	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Oranges, doz	30@40	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Filberts, ℔	25@ ..	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Prunels, ℔	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Malaga Grapes, ℔	20@25	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Prunes, new, ℔	15@20		

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@ ..	Cheese, ℔	10@20
Common Butter	28@ ..	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, fresh, doz	40@ ..		
Eggs, barreled, doz	25@30		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	20@ ..		

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Sept. 11, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 20 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, 180 feet east of Second avenue, to F. Thorn for $800 over mortgage and interest of $8,855.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156 feet east of Avenue A, to Friday, Oct. 9.

No auctions of real estate are noted to be held today at the Exchange.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 20x100.11, on s. s. of 114th st., 180 ft. e. of 2d av.	$9,655

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

Spruce st., n. e. s., 119.2 ft. s. e. of William st., 25.10x147.10; Frankfort st., No. 33, 14.9x105.7	$100,000
22d st., No. 19 East, n. s., 450 ft. w. of 4th av., 33.4x98.9	60,000
23d st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9	19,340
56th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 65x100.5	25,000
134th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x99.11	4,000
Avenue C, n. w. corner of 11th st., 26x83	12,750
5th av. n. e. corner of 130th st., 99.11x150	50,000
5th av., e. s., extending from 130th to 131st st., 199.10x310, (24 lots)	175,000
6th av., n. w. corner of 48th st., 100x75	225,000
7th av., s. e. corner of 25th st., 25.2x60; 25th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 7th av., 19.2x67.8	2,169

LEASES RECORDED.

Greenwich st., Nos. 325 and 327, 4 years, per year	$5,500
West st., No. 47, 5 years, per year, taxes and	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE, ONE BLOCK FROM DR. HALL'S new church, south-west corner Madison av. and 55th st., a new, well-built four-story brown-stone high stoop house; burglar alarm, double floors, &c., &c. Address OWNER, Box No. 645 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST., an attractive four-story 20-foot brown-stone house, well-built, and all modern improvements; can be bought for less than $35,000; this is a good location to purchase in, as it is rapidly increasing in value. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., WEST SIDE, IN that desirable block at 40th st., 20-foot high-stoop stone dwelling for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.; 25x75x100.5; four stories, high stoop, Portland stone; cabinet finish; first-class in every respect; built by Matthew Byrnes, Esq. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house, No. 17 West 21st st. Apply at No. 163 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

$20,000 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., or to HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building.

39TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., Murray Hill.—Elegant four-story high-stoop stone mansion, 25x60, lot 100 feet; frescoed and in complete order; price reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling on Columbia st., Brooklyn Heights, commanding a partial view of the river and bay; will be sold below its value to close out, or will exchange for a three-story dwelling well located in Brooklyn. For permit and particulars call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SITE FOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Eighty acres, sprout and timber, lying within 100 rods of depot in Patchogue, Long Island; part can be sold off in building lots; high, rolling land, bordering on a splendid trout-pond of twenty acres; in sight of Great Oyster Bay. For beauty of location it can't be beat. Price $50 per acre; quarter down, balance on time. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND CARriage-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation, $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ELEGANT NEW Swiss cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
Nos. 21 Park row and 37 Nassau st.
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
ON THE PREMISES AT
BARTOW,
PELHAM TOWNSHIP, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
A NEW VILLAGE ON LINE OF
HARLEM BRANCH OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
GRAND OPENING SALE AND FIRST CHOICE OF
300 SPLENDID LOTS

around the new depot. Water-fronts on Pelham Bay, high lands, overlooking the Sound, fifty-three minutes from business centres, and seven miles from New-York centre, with commutation less than stage fare. Free excursion, leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M. Collation. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Sale absolute. Maps, tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDings and lots, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 East 24th st., south side, near 4th av., and well known as the "Charlier Institute," having a frontage of 80 feet on 24th st., and admirably adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house; can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. REED, No. 479 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house to let, No. 10 East 30th st., near 5th av.; private family; with or without carpets. Apply on premises, or office, No. 31 Crosby st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE BEST residences in Morristown, N. J.; very reasonable terms. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED DWELLINGS to let in New-York City wanted for immediate demand. Send full particulars to J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

TO LET FURNISHED.—A LARGE LIST OF DEsirable furnished houses to let. Information and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

A DESIRABLE STORE TO LET ON 6TH AV., above 41st st.—Well adapted for the coal or real estate, or any light business; possession any time. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN FOUR-story house, between 30th and 37th sts., and 6th and Madison avs., stating dimensions, lowest price, &c. Address WM. BOGARDUS, No. 108 West 29th st. No notice will be taken of communications where particulars are not stated.

DESIRABLE LOTS IN THE UPPER PART of New-York, or near Prospect Park, wanted in exchange for good New-York tenement property. Send full particulars to J. N. WYCKOFF & Co., No. 21 Park row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE for a small family without children, in New-Jersey, inland within twenty to twenty-five miles of the City. Address, stating terms, which must be very moderate, HENRY, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Old Sunday Times,
AND WEEKLY MESSENGER.
THE STANDARD FAMILY PAPER.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
BUY IT TO-MORROW. PRICE SEVEN CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PIANO MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.

Factory in operation. Machinery and outfit for an extensive trade complete. Finished pianos and seasoned material in stock. A practical party with small capital will find terms of purchase exceedingly liberal. Advantages for doing a large trade unrivaled. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to W. J. PATTERSON, Guelph, Canada.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—to close the business; the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the clothing establishment No. 1,180 Broadway, near 28th st., formerly owned by Messrs. Lobdell, Tinsley & Co.; terms advantageous. For full particulars inquire of THEODORE F. VAIL, No. 329 Broadway, or GEO. H. DUNHAM, No. 444 Broadway. Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer, offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.—For account of whom it may concern: 200 shares Sunbury Fire Insurance Company stocks of Pennsylvania; par value, $25 per share.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the 22d day of September, at 10 A. M., 393 pounds human hair, (Naples,) balance of stock in trade of W. S. Belden, bankrupt. HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee, No. 596 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1874.

THE FIRM OF TAYLOR & COOPER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. L. TAYLOR,
WM. COOPER,
JOHN BAILEY, Special.

COAL AND WOOD.

PRICES OF KINDLING WOOD
REDUCED
AT THE EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
$4, $4 50, and $5 per load.
Orders by mail delivered free of cartage.

DANCING.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:
By the author of "An American Girl Abroad."
KATHERINE EARLE,
A NOVEL.
By ADELINE TRAFTON.
Cloth..........12mo..........Illustrated..........$1 7

A new work by the author of that charming book of foreign travel, "An American Girl Abroad," will be eagerly sought for by the hosts of delighted readers of that extremely popular volume, and we feel assured that her first venture into the realms of fiction will be found to be as full of interest, though of a somewhat different character.

Miss Trafton stands among the most promising of the young literary women of the country, and this book of hers has proved itself to be pure, exceedingly entertaining, truthful in its delineations of character, and thoroughly fresh and charming in its style.—*Dr. J. G. Holland.*

New volume of "The Yacht Club Series."
THE COMING WAVE;
Or, THE HIDDEN TREASURE OF HIGH ROCK.
By OLIVER OPTIC.
Cloth..........16mo..........Illustrated..........$1 50

"A labyrinth of mysteries."
THE LEECH CLUB;
Or, THE MYSTERIES OF THE CATSKILLS.
By GEO. W. OWEN.
Cloth..........12mo..........$1 50

, For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PROPHET.
A TRAGEDY.
By BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 vol. 12mo, $2.

A striking dramatic poem, based on the early history of Mormonism, and describing, very graphically, the developments of character, the effects of corrupting influences, and the beauty of woman's unselfish affection. Those who have read "The Masque of the Gods" and "Lars" need not be assured of the high poetic excellence of this work.

LITTLE CLASSICS.

EXILE, the first volume in a series of twelve or more handy volumes, to be grouped under the general name of "Little Classics," and to comprise many of the choicest stories, sketches, and poems in English literature. EXILE contains "Ethan Brand," by HAWTHORNE; "The Swans of Lir," by GERALD GRIFFIN; "A Night in a Work-house," by JAMES GREENWOOD; "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," by BRET HARTE; "The Man Without a Country," by E. E. HALE, and "Flight of a Tartar Tribe," by DE QUINCEY. Elegantly bound, $1.

The succeeding volumes will be entitled respectively, INTELLECT, TRAGEDY, LIFE, LAUGHTER, LOVE, ROMANCE, MYSTERY, COMEDY, CHILDHOOD, POEMS.

, For sale by book-sellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
OUTLINES
OF
THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern, with special reference to the History of Civilization and the Progress of Mankind. For use in the higher classes in Public Schools, and in High Schools, Academies, Seminaries, &c. By WILLIAM SWINTON, M. A. Author of "Condensed History of the United States," "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," &c. With numerous single and double page maps and many illustrations. 500 pages, 12mo. Price $2 25. By mail on receipt of $1 25, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

Prof. Swinton has brought to the preparation of this book three rare advantages: 1. A ripe historical scholarship, derived from years of special study; 2. ample experience in teaching, every paragraph in the OUTLINES having been tested over and over in the class-room; 3. an eminent faculty for making practical text-books. And the work has been issued in the best style of the publishing art. The publishers issue it with confidence that it will prove one of the most valuable contributions ever offered to educational literature.

THE COMPLETE ALGEBRA—ROBINSON'S SHORTER COURSE. For Schools and Colleges. By JOSEPH FICKLIN, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Missouri. 1 vol. 8vo., sheep, 425 pages. Price $2 20. By mail to teachers on receipt of $1 25, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

This work has been prepared with much care, and abounds in new and striking features. Very many of the definitions, rules, and demonstrations are entirely new. The arrangement of the book differs from that of any other now before the public, and the whole work is well graded and progressive, and in style and typography unsurpassed.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Publishers, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements hereby advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY LEASE.

Sealed bids will be received at the Controller's office, to be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, at 2 P. M., for lease of the ferry from Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn, for five years from Sept. 15, 1874. Full information in advertisement of this date in the *City Record*. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
New-York, Controller's Office, Sept. 9, 1874.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STRICKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS MAYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, Bankrupt.—No. 3,868.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 1st (first) day of October, A. D. 1874, at 3 (three) o'clock in the afternoon, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 9th of September, 1874. GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB MAGNUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: Take notice that by an order of the Court it is referred to Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, to take proofs and testimony respecting the [illegible] composition by said bankrupt of all the claims of his respective creditors, with a view to [illegible] of all proceedings herein, and that the said Register has appointed a meeting for taking said proofs and testimony, to be held at his office, No. [illegible] the City of New-York, on the [illegible] 1874, at two o'clock [illegible]

SOUTHERN TOPICS.

THE OPPOSITION TO MIXED SCHOOLS.

TESTIMONY OF AN INTELLIGENT COLORED MAN—WHY IT IS NOT DESIRABLE TO INTERFERE WITH THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.

A colored man, a native of the North, but long a resident in Raleigh, N. C., has written a letter to the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, in which he expresses his earnest opposition to mixed schools. The *Herald* says of him that, "strongly Republican and thoroughly identified with the interests of his race, he yet sees where grave errors have been committed in the name of Republicanism, and where great injury threatens the colored people through their own folly or the injudicious zeal of their friends." We quote from his letter:

"If the Civil Rights bill is passed by Congress this Winter it should be with the mixed school clause stricken out. It is just and proper to extend to the colored people all the rights guaranteed other citizens of the United States, and to protect them in their full possession and enjoyment; but it is the part of statesmanship to act cautiously in the premises lest some of the supposed rights eventually result in wrongs. Mixed schools, besides changing an established system of education in the South, and further intensifying the feeling between the races, would deprive thousands of young colored men and women of their occupation as teachers, which, under the present régime, they are allowed to pursue. So long as the whites who control the great bulk of taxable property are willing to aid in the support of separate common schools, and the State universities are opened to students of any and all colors, it is highly injudicious to disturb by Federal interference an arrangement which gives impartial justice and complete satisfaction to each interested party. If we expect to carry the South two years hence, and equally, if we desire to witness the common prosperity of its people, we should refrain from needlessly arousing its hostility by a piece of foolish and injurious legislation. The present Constitution of North Carolina, which was formed by the Republicans in 1868, is extremely odious to the Conservatives, and their present success having emboldened them almost to recklessness, they are determined to call a convention if possible, and devise an instrument more to their liking. But they will fail in this as they failed in a similar attempt three years ago. It is well known that their principal object is to change the basis of suffrage as it now exists, to educational or property qualification. This would amount to a virtual disfranchisement of the blacks, but as it would fall with equal weight upon a large class of white voters, there will be a strong and overpowering opposition to a constitutional convention. The Republicans, though disappointed, are by no means disheartened by their late unexpected defeat. They regard the victory of the enemy as purely accidental, and with a thorough reorganization of the party and the final disposition of the Civil Rights bill, they are confident of redeeming the State in 1876. The condition of the colored people here, though far from satisfactory is, nevertheless, highly encouraging. By persevering industry and economy the majority of them own houses and lots in the cities and well-ordered farms in the country, while not a few can lay claim to wealth. When it is considered that less than ten years ago these same people were thrown upon their own resources, and left to rise under that fearful weight of poverty, ignorance, and prejudice which depressed them, to the present prosperous state to which they have attained through their own unaided efforts, certainly denotes a degree of progress greater than the most sanguine have been wont to believe them capable of achieving within so short a lapse of time. To no single individual are the freedmen of North Carolina so deeply indebted for their advancement as to the colored leader and orator Jas. H. Harris, who from the early days of reconstruction has labored in behalf of their material and educational interests with an ability, zeal, and disinterestedness displayed by few colored men who have championed the cause of their race."

VIEWS OF EX-GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA—HIS FOREBODINGS OF THE RESULTS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who was one of the first public men in his State to advise acquiescence in the reconstruction measures of Congress, has written a letter opposing the Civil Rights bill, whose consequences, he predicts, would be too terrible for contemplation. He says:

"I have been President of the Board of Education in Atlanta since the organization of our system, which is now working most admirably, under which we have separate schools, open to white and colored children, and every child belonging to either race can find its way into a good school, if the parent thinks proper to send it. These schools are maintained by taxation of the whole people, and their burden falls mainly upon those who have most wealth and who often have no children to educate. I am proud of the system, and of the great benefits which are resulting from it, and I feel as our white people generally do, that since the colored people are made citizens, if they act in their proper social sphere, it is our duty, as well as our pleasure to aid them in the education of their children. But I do not hesitate to say that I should favor the immediate repeal of all laws on this subject, and the disbanding of the schools as soon as the Civil Rights bill shall become a law. It cannot be said that we violate any provision of the Constitution of the United States, when we repeal our school laws, as that Constitution requires no State to maintain any public school, and we make no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, when we refuse to maintain any public school, at the public expense, for the children of either race.

But this is not all. The attempt to force equality between the races on the railroad cars, steam-boats, and especially in hotels and churches, will produce constant strife, and very frequent bloodshed, that will probably soon lead to a war of races, and produce a horrible state of things throughout the entire South, terminating in general anarchy, which will end in the extermination of the negro race. Much as I deprecate and oppose all mob law, I cannot doubt that, in the excited state of the popular mind which would follow the attempt to enforce such a measure, it would soon be found that white juries would not convict white men for killing negroes who undertook to intrude themselves upon them as social equals. And if the Government of the United States attempted to coerce the white people of the South into submission to negro social equality, they would find that the white troops, who might be called into the field against us to fight for such negro social equality, would generally lay down their arms before they would perform the task. In a word, if they drove us into submission at the point of the bayonet, the bayonet would generally be in the hands of the negro, and our people would have to defend themselves against it as best they could. The result would not be doubtful. All prosperity would be destroyed, and general confusion, bankruptcy, and ruin would prevail, until the struggle between the races terminated, which would, as I have already said, in the end, result in the extinction of the weaker race."

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Republican* warmly approves the holding of the proposed convention of representative Southern Republicans in October. On this subject it says: "To get the facts before Congress and the country, no other means would be so effective as a convention. Consideration and co-operation can in this way be effected. With a complete collection of facts and statistics, with extended acquaintance and comparison of views, Southern Republicans will be able to devise a sound home policy, and fulfill their share of duty in shaping the policy of the national party and Administration. Most of all is it needful just now that Republicans in the South should devise measures for the protection of the lives of our citizens and for a faithful enforcement of the laws."

TERRORISM IN ALABAMA.

STATEMENTS OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER, A NATIVE OF THE STATE.

A prominent citizen of Sumter County, Ala., has recently written to a friend who had left his plantation and come North on account of the terrorism that has prevailed since the murder of Billings, advising him not to return if he values personal safety. The Cincinnati *Commercial* editorially refers to the letter in these terms:

"The letter was from an ex-Confederate officer and a native of Alabama. The person to whom this friendly admonition is given is himself an old officer of the regular army, who, having retired from the service had invested his money in a plantation. Like most of the regular army officers, he has been conservative in politics, and is not to be classed with the disreputable carpet-bag politicians who have cursed the Southern States. But the fact that he was of Northern extraction, and voted the Republican ticket, though taking no active part in politics, is sufficient to make his residence in Sumter so perilous that absence, at least until the flood of bitter feeling subsides, is desirable. The letter shows a deplorable state of feeling in Alabama, for it is probably no worse in Sumter than in other counties. The negro and the Northern-born citizen have the alternative of political submission to the class determined to govern, or to leave the country. Several cases of recent outrage were mentioned to us in connection with the letter to which we have referred, and all indicative of a purpose to suppress freedom of political action, or any show of independence in the expression of opinion. The gentleman who has been compelled to abandon his property to avoid murder or assassination scouts the stories of negro conspiracies to kill the whites. He confirms what has been said of the timidity of the blacks, and says that the effect of the murder of Billings and the violence to other politically offensive men has been such that though the county contains a large preponderance of blacks, very few of them will venture to vote at the next election. Instead of conspiring to kill white men, they are concerned lest they themselves be killed. We do not go into details for obvious reasons. The time may come, however, when it will be necessary to give names and dates. The great obstacle to the protection of human life is the sympathy that exists between the violators of the law and the civil officers. To this source our intelligent Kentucky correspondent attributes the prevailing outlawry in that State. The sheriffs and their deputies, the constables and their posses, and not unfrequently the judges and the juries, from political and other reasons, side with the terrorists, the masked murderers of the South. It is because of this sympathetic relation between the officers of the law and the scoundrels who are making the fair Southland as undesirable to dwell in as Italy or Mexico when infested with banditti, that it is next to impossible to effect an arrest. There is no difficulty whatever in getting a negro suspected of anything into jail, and the chances are that he will be punished without the forms of trial. But not one of the masked devils, who ride about the country shooting people in their own doors, or breaking into jails to commit murder, is arrested. The fact stands out clear and positive, as also the other fact, that of those who are killed, ninety-nine are either black men, or whites who are tainted by birth or political principles that are not popular in the reconstructed States."

MORBID RELIC-HUNTERS.

The old house on Smutty Nose Island, Isle of Shoals, where Wagner committed the horrible murders, will last but a short time longer if the relic-hunters continue to hack away at it as they have done during this season. The wall of the bedroom where Karen Christensen was murdered, is completely honey-combed, every spot of plastering on which the minutest speck of blood could be traced having been cut out and carried off. The wood work around the window through which Mrs. Houtvent escaped with her little dog to seek refuge among the snow-covered rocks, has been removed, and not a trace of either the original sill, window-sash, or the surrounding lathing remains. Even pieces of the floor, on which were blood marks, have been cut out.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 01 for No. 1 Spring; 95¾c. for No. 2 do., spot; 95½c., September; 94c., October; 92½c.@93c. for No. 3 Spring; Rejected, 88c.@88½c. Corn firm and in fair demand at 77¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 76¼c., September; 74½c., October; High Mixed, 78½c.; Rejected, 76½c.@77c. Oats steady at 48½c. for No. 2, spot; 47c., September; 45½c., October; Rejected, 46½c.@47c. Rye steady at 82c.@83c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1@$1 01 for No. 2 Spring, cash; 95½c.@96c., September; 90c., October; No. 3 do., 84c.@85c. Pork quiet and unchanged; nominally $23, cash; sales at $17 25, seller all the year. Lard dull and unchanged at 14¼c., spot. Bulk Meats steady at 9½c. for Shoulders, buyer September. Whisky steady at $1 01. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c. On the Open Board, this afternoon, Wheat closed steady and unchanged. Corn, ⅜c. higher. Oats, 46⅝c., September. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 173,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—12,125 bbls. Flour, 275,828 bushels Wheat, 269,800 bushels Corn, 36,400 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—56,500 bushels Wheat, 97,620 bushels Corn, 9,178 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—24,810 bushels Wheat, 45,309 bushels Corn, 6,843 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.@11c.; Corn, 9½c.@10c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat firmer; Milwaukee No. 2, $1 08½@$1 09; Old do. do., $1 12@$1 13; Red, $1 15@$1 16; White do., $1 25@$1 30. Corn active and strong; prices higher; sales of 300,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c.@85½c. Oats in good demand; sales of 115,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 65. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a fraction higher; No. 3 Fall, $1 06@$1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16@$1 16½. Corn in fair demand and higher at 77c.@80c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firm and in fair demand at 50c.@50½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 07@$1 15 for No. 2 Spring. Rye higher at 90c.@95c. Whisky higher at $1 02. Pork firm at $24. Bacon firm and higher at 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, cash; 11c. buyer September; 15c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady at 11c. for Steam, seller to March 1. Hogs lower at $3 50@$4 75 for Stockers; $5@$5 50 for light fat; $6@$6 60 for Yorkers and Bacon; $6 75@$7 50 for butchers. Cattle active at $1 25@$3 50 for Texan Steers; $2@$3 75 for Cows and Heifers; $3 25@$6 for extra native Steers. Receipts for two days—14,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 Hogs, 3,500 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western do., 25c.@27c.; do. fair to good, 23c.@24c.; do. common, 20c.@22c. Cheese quiet but firm; New-York State fancy, 14c.@14½c.; do. prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western prime, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Half Skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs easier; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 24c.@25c.; Western, express, 21c.@23c. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 offered at $36 50. Clover-seed—New sells at $10@$10 50; Timothy, $2 80@$2 85; Flax-seed, $2. Flour—Old Wheat in steady demand; New do. dull and nominal; Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; North-west Family Extra, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 75; High Grades, $8@$8 75. Wheat more active at $1 15@$1 22 for Red; $1 25@$1 30 for Amber; $1 39 for White. Rye steady at 93c. Corn firmer and somewhat unsettled; Yellow, 95c.; Mixed Western, 94c.@95c. Oats wanted at 65c.@66½c. for White; 60c.@65c. for Western Mixed. Petroleum firmer at 11¾c. for Refined; 8c. for Crude in bbls.; 4⅝c.@4¾c. in bulk. Whisky less firm at $1 06.

TOLEDO, Sept. 11.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 20 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 13½ for No. 3 do.; $1 17 for Extra White Michigan; $1 20½ for Extra do.; $1 10½ for Amber Michigan, on spot; $1 12½, October; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 10; October, $1 11; No. 3, $1 03; Rejected, 90c.; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 14. Corn firm and 2c. higher; High Mixed, 82½c.; September, 81½c.; October, 80½c.; Low Mixed, 82c.; Yellow, 82½c.; Michigan, 82c.; no grade, 81c.; Damaged, 76c. Oats firm, 2c.@3c. higher; No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 54c.@55c.; October at 55c.; Michigan at 54½c.@55c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 23; sales of 1,700 bushels new Extra White Michigan on private terms, held generally at $1 34. Corn higher; sales of 2,300 bushels at 88c.@89c., closing very firm. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $36; Unbolted, $35, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 25c. Lake Receipts—32,000 bushels Wheat, 9,300 bushels Barley, 1,861,000 feet of Lumber. Canal shipments—17,600 bushels Wheat, 545,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Wool firm owing to light supply; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia XX and above, 54c.@55c.; do. X, 54c.@55c.; do. Medium, 54c.@55c.; do. Coarse, 47c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@50c.; do., Medium, 50c.@55c.; do. Coarse, 47c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 34c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 37c.@39c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@45c. No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 27c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@26c.; California, Fine and Medium, 29c.@37c.; do., Coarse, 25c.@33c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Flour dull and steady at unchanged prices. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Corn quiet for Southern, at 95c. for White Southern, 92c. for Yellow do.; Mixed Western firmer at 91c.@92c. Oats dull, at 63c. for Southern, 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, 63c. for White do. Rye quiet at 92c.@96c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $23 50. Bulk-meats strong; nothing offering or selling; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Bacon strong and active at 10½c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Clear Rib Sides. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard a shade firmer; dull; Refined, 15c. Petroleum dull at 4¾c. for Crude. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07. Western Butter unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Flour firmer and higher; Family, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat firm; Red, $1 10@$1 12; White, $1 18@$1 20. Corn firm at 80c.@83c. Oats firm at 48c.@53c. Rye firm at 95c.@97c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 10; No. 2 Fall scarce at $1 27@$1 28. Butter unchanged. Pork firm at $24. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c., closing at outside price for spot; 9¼c., buyer till 15th of September; 9⅜c., buyer till 25th of September; Clear Rib Sides sold at 14c.; Clear Sides nominally 14½c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Whisky steady at $1.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The demand for Wheat is fair, and prices are understood to be lower, but not made known. Corn is in moderate demand and held at 90c. for Mixed Western. Rye in car lots is quoted at 88c.; in the street 90c. is still asked. Oats higher and quoted at from 60c. for No. 2 Mixed Western to 70c. for No. 1 White; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western on private terms. Canada Barley is held at $1 30; sales of one car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 18. Malt steady. Cattle market opens dull; not enough done to make a market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 10½c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 14c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 9½c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14½c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 16½c. Whisky sold at $1. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 14c.@14½c.; Flax and Jute as to weight, 14½c.@15c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 at $1 04, No. 2 at 98¾c.; September, 96½c.; October, 93¾c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2 at 47½c. Corn in good demand and firmer; No. 2 Mixed at 75c. Rye steady and firm; No. 1 at 85c. Barley unsettled and lower; Spring No. 2 at $1 02; September at $1. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7¾c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower, at $1 19¼ for Extra; $1 14½@$1 14¾ for No. 1 White; $1 09 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 80c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—43,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Flour steady at $7 50 for Family. Corn firm and scarce at 93c. for Mixed. Oats steady and scarce at 59c.@60c. Lard unchanged and quiet at 16c.@17c. Bacon excited; prices higher at 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 11; No. 2, $1 07. Corn firm and higher; High Mixed, 86c.; low Mixed, 85c.; in the car on the track, 81c.@83c. Oats firm, held higher; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 56c. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 30½c. Resin quiet at $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady, at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Richards vs. Richards et al.; decree granted.

Clara B. Gregory vs. Davie E. Gregory; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

By Judge Westbrook.

John Cone vs. Ann Elisabeth Cone; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Macklin vs. Marshall; motion to continue injunction granted.

Nordell vs. The Swedish Printing Association; New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Fosner. Memorandums.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	79	700	Union Pacific	31½
400	do	78⅞	800	do	31⅜
200	do...b3.	79	2000	do	31¼
100	do	79	1440	do	31⅜
800	do	78⅞	500	do...s3.	31⅛
500	do...s3.	78¾	900	do...b3.	31½
300	do	78⅞	500	do	31¼
100	do...s3.	78⅞	300	do...b3.	31¼
100	do	78⅞	25	Del., L. & W...b3.	109
2200	Pacific Mail	48¼	100	Rock Island	100¾
100	do...b3.	48⅜	200	do...s3.	100⅝
500	do	48¼	100	do	100⅝
100	do...s3.	48¼	100	do...s3.	100½
300	do...b3.	48⅜	300	do	100½
20	do	48	600	do	100⅝
200	Ohio & Miss	24½	100	do	100¼
100	do	24⅜	100	A. & P. Tel	16½
20	N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅜	10	do	17
300	do	104⅜	300	North-west...s3.	37
100	do...s3.	104	500	do	37
300	do	104⅛	100	do	36⅞
300	Erie Railway	34¼	300	do...s3.	37
600	do	34⅛	300	St. Paul...s3.	33⅝
500	do...b3.	34⅜	100	do...s3.	33½
500	do	34¼	500	do...b3.	33⅝
1200	Lake Shore	74⅜	700	Tol. & Wabash	33
900	do...s3.	74½	500	do	32⅞
400	do...b3.	74⅝	300	do...b3.	33
1300	do...s3.	74½	300	do...s3.	32⅞
800	do	74⅜	400	do	32⅞
500	do	74½	200	do...b3.	32⅞
200	do...b3.	74½	100	do...b3.	33
1000	do...b3.	74½	100	do	32⅞
800	do	74½	12	Pacific R. of Mo.	38½
600	do	74⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅝	$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867...12.117⅛
1,000 do	117½	25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1867...b. c.116⅞
5,000 do...12.	117⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, C...12.112¼
1,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20 C.	118¼	20,000 U. S. 5s. '81, R...b. c.112½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1864	115¾	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865	116⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Ohio 6s. '81	103	25	Am. Ex...b. c.	60¾
3,000	Va. 6s, Con. b.c.	53	17	N.Y.Cen. & H.b.c.	104
1,000	Cal. 7s	111	100	do...s3.	104⅛
2,000	Alb. & S. 1st	103	100	do	104¼
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92	30	do	104⅛
1,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71	97½	100	N. J. Cen...b. c.	104¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	95	100	Erie R...b. c.	34⅛
5,000	Har. 1st, 7s, R.	106¼	100	do	34⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F. b. c.	105¼	300	do	34⅛
4,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	90¾	100	do...s3.	34⅛
10,000	West. Pac. bds.	83	200	do	34¼
16,500	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	99½	100	Mich. Cen. b.c.b3.	74
1,000	U. P. Inc., Past Due	88	12	do	73¼
12,000	U.P. Sink. F'd.	74	800	L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	74½
3,000	U. P. R. 1st. b.c.	85	400	do	74⅝
10,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st. s60	69	100	do...c.	74⅝
20,000	do	70	300	do	74⅝
10,000	do	71	22	do	74¼
5,000	do...s60.	70	100	do	74½
6	Fourth Nat. B'k.	100	100	do...b3.	74½
7	Bk. of N. Am.	90	100	do	74⅝
100	Quicksilver...s3.	32	400	Un. Pac...b3.	31⅝
100	do...b. c.	32¼	100	do...s10.	31⅜
100	Quick. Pf...b. c.	38	1300	do...b3.	31⅜
1100	West. Un. b. c. b3.	79	4800	do...s3.	31¼
700	do	79	500	do	31⅜
700	do...s3.	78⅞	300	Chi. & N.W.b.c.s3.	36⅞
50	do...s3.	79	100	do	36⅞
100	do	78⅞	100	C.,M.& St.P.b.c.b3.	33⅝
400	do...s10.	78¾	400	do	33⅝
100	do	79	100	do...s10.	33½
6	do	79⅛	100	do...b3.	33⅜
1200	Pacific Mail. b. c.	48⅜	700	do	33½
500	do...b3.	48½	100	do...b.	33⅜
1000	do	48½	100	do	33½
200	do...s3.	48½	30	Chi. & Al. Pf.b. c.	102¼
100	do...c.	49⅜	300	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	100⅞
100	do...b3.	48½	200	do	100¾
50	U. S. Ex...b. c.	66½	100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	33
100	Del., L. & W.	108⅞	300	do	32⅞
100	do...b. c.	108⅞	500	do...s3.	32¾
100	H. & St. J...b. c.	24⅝	400	do	32¾
			100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24½
			200	do...c.	24⅜
			100	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	8¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Un...b3.	79	700	Lake Shore...c.	74⅝
200	do	79⅛	400	do	74¾
300	do...b3.	79⅛	100	do...b3.	74¾
700	do	79⅛	300	do	74⅞
100	do...s3.	79⅛	500	do	74⅞
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	48⅜	100	do	74¾
200	do...b3.	48½	1000	do	74¾
700	do	48½	1500	Union Pac...b3.	31½
400	do...b3.	48¾	900	do	31½
500	do	48⅝	300	do	31⅝
200	do...s3.	48¾	500	do	31⅝
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜	1400	do	31⅝
600	do	104½	700	do	31¾
100	do...b3.	104½	1500	do	31⅝
500	do	104⅜	900	do	31⅝
100	do...c.	104⅜	900	do	31¾
100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅜	600	do	31¾
600	Erie Railway	34¼	1700	do	31¼
100	do...b3.	34⅛	400	Tol. & Wab.	32⅝
600	Rock Island	101	500	do...s60.	32⅝
600	do	101⅛	500	do	33
200	do	101	1000	do	33⅛
200	C., C. & I. C.	9¼	1100	do	33¼
100	do...s3.	9	100	do...b3.	33⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...b. c.117⅝	$5,500 U.S.5-20C.'68.117½
500 U.S.5-20C.,'65.116⅞	2,500 U. S. 10-40 C.111½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅝	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c.	104¼
11,000	do...b. c.	90½	200	do...s3.	104⅛
2,000	U. P. S. F.	73¾	500	do	104⅛
6,000	C. & N.W.Con. C., G. B.	77¼	500	Chi. & R.I.b.c.s3.	100¾
6,000	do	77⅜	100	do	100⅞
1,000	Gal. & Chi.2d.	100¼	100	C. & N. W...b. c.	36¾
2,000	Pac. of Mo.1st.	79	100	do...s15.	36½
42	Del. & H. C...b. c.	114½	200	do	36½
100	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	79⅛	100	do	36⅜
400	do...b3.	79⅛	100	do...b60.	36½
200	do...s3.	79	5	do	36⅝
1300	do	79	200	do	36¼
300	do...b3.	79	600	do	36
100	do...s3.	78⅞	100	do	35⅞
1400	do	78⅞	600	do	36
15	Am. Ex...b. c.	60½	300	do...s3.	35⅞
115	U. S. Express...b. c.	67	500	do...b60.	35¾
300	Erie Rail...b. c.	34⅛	300	do	35¾
100	do	34¼	100	C., Mil. & St.P.b.c.	33⅝
200	Pac. Mail...b. c.	48¾	100	do	33⅜
500	do	48⅝	200	do...s3.	33⅝
200	do...s3.	48½	200	do...s10.	33½
1000	do	48½	200	do	33⅛
1200	L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	74⅝	500	do	33⅛
700	do	74⅝	200	do	33
300	do	74⅝	700	do...s3.	33
2200	do...s3.	74½	200	do	32¾
100	do...b3.	74½	200	do	32¾
300	Un. Pac...b.c.b3.	31¾	600	do	32⅝
100	do	31½	200	do	32⅝
1800	do	31⅝	100	C.,M. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	52¼
100	do...s3.	31⅜	200	T., W. & W...b. c.	33
800	do	31½	600	do	32⅞
700	do...s3.	31⅜	600	do	32⅞
800	do...b3.	31⅜	300	do...s3.	32¾
1500	do	31⅜	200	do	32⅝
200	N. J. Cen.b. c. s3.	104	200	D., L. & W.	108⅞
			100	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	98⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

2000	Cleve. & Tol.S.F.	102	10	North-west. Pf.	55¼
600	West. Un.	78⅞	100	Union Pac...b3.	31½
400	do...b3.	78⅞	1100	do	31½
100	Con. Coal...b3.	47	100	Rock Island	100¾
400	Pac. Mail	48½	200	do	100⅝
100	do...b3.	48⅝	200	St. Paul	32⅞
700	do...b3.	48½	100	do	32⅝
100	do	48½	200	do	32¾
700	Erie Railway	34⅛	200	do	32⅝
900	do	34	200	St. Paul Pref.	52
500	Lake Shore...s3.	74½	1200	Tol. & Wab.	32⅝
100	do...b3.	74⅝	500	do...s30.	32⅝
200	do...b3.	74⅝	2100	do	32½
900	do...b3.	74½	300	do	32⅝
200	do	74½	100	do...b3.	32⅝
100	Chi. & Alton	98⅞	100	do	32⅝
200	North-western	35⅝	200	do	32½
100	do	35⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅛
200	do...b3.	35⅞	200	do	24⅛
200	do	35⅞	200	do	24
200	do	35⅝	200	do	24⅛
500	do	35⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	9
200	do	35½			

FRIDAY, Sept 11—P. M.

The situation in commercial and financial circles presents no points of material difference from the state of affairs which prevailed yesterday, unless it be in the still further reduction to-day of the rate for Sterling Exchanges, in anticipation of a large offering of bills in the near future to cover the Fall exports of Grain, Cotton, and Provisions. The markets continue the display of strength which has thus far characterized the recently-developed activity, and which may be fairly looked upon as the opening of the season of legitimate business. Of course there are intervals of depression in the prices, but these are only momentary, and are in every instance influenced by some local movement, such as a "bear" raid on particular stocks, or a pressure to realize on immediately preceding large advances. The markets have, all of them, a basis of real strength in the present gratifying trade prospects, and even in those branches of commercial enterprise which have not yet experienced the revival, for the reason that the period at which their business opens has scarcely arrived, there is a strong underlying tone which augurs excellent results from "the good time coming." There is probably some little dissatisfaction felt among the class of retail dealers who have not yet, perhaps, felt the symptoms of a healthy trade, and say if there is a good, active business doing they do not know where it is; but the fact is that the time has scarcely elapsed in which the effect could reach them. The opening of trade was a late one, but its promises are good, nevertheless, and as it came late to the great wholesale and importing communities, so it will be correspondingly delayed ere it reaches the lower grades of mercantile interests. The Stock Exchange still continues to attract the chief attention in the Wall Street Markets, and the volume of dealings to-day was large at generally high prices. At the opening the tone was firm, but later subsided to steadiness with some eccentricity in the range of fluctuations, some of the favorite speculative shares receding ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. The transactions were of moderate proportions up to mid-day, with Union Pacific, Western Union, and Lake Shore as the leading features. At the First Board prices were firm at the slight decline in the earlier dealings, but at the sales before the Second Board there was a sharp rally to a recovery on larger transactions, and almost immediately an advance of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. in the whole list. Union Pacific rose from 31¼@31⅜ to 31¾@31⅞; Western Union from 78¾ to 79⅛; Lake Shore from 74½ to 74¾@74⅞; C., C. and I. C. from 8¾ to 9¼; Rock Island from 100⅜ to 101⅛. North-western and St. Paul, however, were weak, the former dropping from 37 to 36¾, and the latter from 33⅝ to 33¼, bid. In these sales the prices made reached were the highest of the day. At the Afternoon Board there was a reaction of about ¼ ⅌ cent. in the general list, but North-west and St. Paul experienced a further depression, the former going down to 35¾, and the latter to 32⅝. In the last hour of business there was no material change in the scale of prices, excepting for these two last noted stocks, in which there was another declining movement of ¼@⅛ per cent. respectively. The market closed firm with Union Pacific, the leader of the day's speculation, at 31½; Western Union, 78⅞; Lake Shore, 74½; Rock Island, 100⅝; Erie, 34. The "Granger" shares were affected by reports that an adverse decision had been rendered in the Wisconsin litigation, and subsequently that the earnings of St. Paul for the first week in September showed a decrease of $57,000. As a consequence the speculation flagged to dullness in these stocks, and an increased share of attention was directed toward Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Western Union. The statement of earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of July and for the seven months ending July 31, was made public to-day. For the seven months there was a falling off of $46,033, in gross earnings, or $48,120 in the net results. It must be borne in mind that the first six months embraced in this statement was a period of unusual depression, owing to the disastrous failures of last Fall, and in this light the decrease is insignificant; but turning to the results for the seventh month, July, we find an increase of $41,410 net for that month, as compared with the earnings of July last year. This is an omen of no unreal significance, and clearly points to splendid results for August and the remaining months of the Fall season. The monetary situation is without change, the rates for Loans on call being still quoted at 2@2½ ⅌ cent.; prime discount rates, 5@7 ⅌ cent. Sterling Exchanges are dull and lower; prime 60 days' bills being rated at $4 83@$4 83½, and short sight at $4 85½ for actual business; commercial bills, $4 81@$4 82. Gold was weak and experienced a decline from the late firm premium, the price to-day ranging from 109¾ at the opening to 104½ at the close, with the bulk of the sales at 109⅝. The rates for carrying were 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Government Bonds were steady and dull, in sympathy with the weakness in Gold, and the transactions were rather limited. Railway Mortgages were firm throughout the day, and showed some large transactions in C., C. and I. C., first, at 69@71. Union Pacifics were strong, the new Sinking Funds advancing to 74, closing on sales at 73¾; Firsts at 85; Central Pacifics, 90⅝@90½; Missouri Pacific, first, 79; Galena and Chicago, second, 100¼; Western Pacifics, 83. State Securities were firm, with sales of Ohio Sixes of '81 at 103; California Sevens at 111; Virginia Consolidated Sixes at 53. Bank Shares were inactive, but strong in the bidding.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations.—SEPT. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	112⅜	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117¼
American Gold	109¾	109½
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 83@$4 83½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	104⅜	104⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	100¼	100⅝
Pacific Mail	48½	48½
St. Paul Common	33⅜	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	52⅛	52
Western Union	79	78⅞
Union Pacific	31¼	31½
Lake Shore	74¾	74½
Toledo & Wabash	33⅛	32⅝
North-western Common	37⅛	35½
North-western Preferred	56	55¼
Del. & Lackawanna	108¾	108⅞
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104
Panama	112	111¾
Erie	34⅜	34
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24⅛
C. C. & Indiana Central	9⅛	9
Harlem	127	126¼

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	104	3,667
Erie	34¼	34	5,700
Lake Shore	74⅞	74⅜	19,922
Wabash	33¼	32⅝	14,400
North-western	37	35½	6,405
Rock Island	101⅛	100⅝	4,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅝	32⅝	6,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	52¼	52	300
Delaware, Lack. & Western	108⅞	108	425
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104	300
Union Pacific	31⅞	31⅛	33,440
C., C. & Ind. Central	9¼	8¾	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24⅝	24⅝	110
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24	1,400
Consolidation Coal	47	47	100
Western Union	79⅛	78⅞	12,056
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	16½	16½	110
Pacific Mail	48⅝	48¼	11,620
Quicksilver	32¼	32	200
Quicksilver Preferred	38	38	100
American Mer. Union Ex.	60¾	60½	40
United States Express	67	67	165
Total			122,350

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117	117¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118⅛	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117¼	117½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110½	111
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	111⅛	111¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90½	90¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold clearances	$6,574,000
Gold balances	777,753
Currency balances	963,468

The operations at the Clearing-house covered:

Currency exchanges	$65,152,894
Currency balances	3,556,785
Gold exchanges	5,994,189
Gold balances	734,275

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

N. Y. reg. B'y L'n.	107½	Va. 6s, old	28
N. Y. coup. B'y L'n.	107¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, cons. bds.	52½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, cons. b., 2d s.	36
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110	Ark. 6s, Funded	10
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '87	110	A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	8
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	112	A.7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	8
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106	A. 7s, M.,O.& R.Riv.	8
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106	Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R.	8
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20	California 7s	110½
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	20	Connecticut 6s	103
N. C., N. C. R., Jan. & July	40	Indiana 5s	101
N. C., N. C. R., Ap'l and Oct.	40	Il. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Jan. & July	25	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Apr. & Oct.	25	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. Fund. Act '66	17	Ill. War Loan	102
N. C. Fund. Act '68	17	Louisiana 6s	21
N. C. new b., J. & J.	10	La. 8s, new bds.	21
N. C. Spec'l Tax, cl. 3	5	La. 8s, Levee bds.	20
Ohio 6s, '75	101	Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102½
Ohio 6s, '81	103	Mich. 6s, '83	102½
Ohio 6s, '86	105½	Mich. 7s, '90	104
Rhode Island 6s	103	Missouri 6s, due '75	98
South Carolina 6s	25	Missouri 6s, due '76	98
S. Car., Jan. & Ju.	17	Missouri 6s, due '77	96½
S. Car., F. A. '66	20	Missouri 6s, due '78	95½
S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6	Missouri 6s, due '79	95½
Tenn. 6s, new series	52	Mo. Long bonds, due '81 to '91, inclusive	93
		Mo. H. & St.J.due '75	98
		Mo. H. & St.J.due '76	97
		Mo. H. & St.J.due '87	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	23	Det., M. & T. bs.	97
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s,g.	67¼	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	99
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st	48½	Buff. & State L. 7s.	98
Chic. & Alton 1st	105	Kal. & W. P. 1st	75
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96½	L. Shore Div. bs.	98½
Chic., R. I. & P.	104⅜	L. Shore C. C. 1st	97½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	105¼	L. Shore C. R. 1st	97½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	100½	L. Shore C. C. 2d	90
Am. D. & I. bs.	98½	L. Shore C. R. 2d	92
M. & St P 1st 8s P.D.	104¼	M. C. 1st 8s,'82 S. F.	112
M. & St. P. 1st La C.D.	81¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
C.&N.W.C.G'd Bds.	77½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91½
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	106
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.	102½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	105⅞
D., L. & Western 1st.	104	Hud. R.7s 2d S.F.,'85.	105¼
D., L. & Western 2d.	103	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102
D., L. & W.7s C.	104	North Mo. 1st	92
Mor. & Essex 1st	106½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Mor. & Essex 2d	101	Ohio & Miss. C.	90
Mor. & Essex C. bs.	88	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	76¼
Mor. & Essex C.	88	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	90⅝
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	97	Union Pac. 1st bs.	85
Erie 1st Ext.	103	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	86
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99	Union P. Inc. p.due.	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	Union Pac. S. F.	73¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	100	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Long Dock Bonds	99½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½
B., N. Y. & E 1st,'77.	85	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	85	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
H. & St. Jos. 8s C.	73	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	100
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100	Clev. & P. 3d	100⅝
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	90	Clev. & P. 4th	90
Ind., B. & W. 1st	48	C., C. & I. C. 1st	70¾
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	99½	C., C. & I. C. 2d	25
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7⅌c.	103	St. L. & I M. 1st	84¼
Clev. & T. S. F.	101	T., P. & W. E.D.	77
Clev. & T. n. bs.	99	T., P. & W. C. 7s.	45
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	99	Tol. & Wa.1st Ext.	85
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	83

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Merchants'	113
American Ex.	112½	Merchants' Ex.	106½
Bankers' & Brs.As.	75	Nassau	106
Chatham	130	New-York	122
City	300	North America	90
Continental	87½	Pacific	165
Corn Exchange	120	Park	137
Fourth National	99½	People's	140
Fulton	140	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	125	State of New-York	110
Hanover	100	Union	139
Irving	127		

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Traffic Department, for the month of July and the seven months ending July 31, 1874:

	July, 1874.	July, 1873.
Earnings	$850,142 90	$876,833 39
Expenses	370,080 89	437,182 02
Net expenses	$480,062 01	$439,651 37
Decrease gross earnings for July		$26,690 49
Increase net earnings for July		41,410 64
	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1874.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1873.
Earnings	$5,413,775 67	$5,459,809 66
Expenses	2,792,183 61	2,790,096 85
Net earnings	$2,621,592 06	$2,669,712 81
Decrease gross earnings for seven months		$46,033 99
Decrease net earnings for seven months		48,120 75

The total Imports of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day amount in value to $2,366,575, and the amount marketed $2,956,564. For the corresponding week of 1873 the imports were $2,503,718, and for 1872, $3,492,058. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $50,000 for interest and $33,000 for bonds. The Customs receipts footed up $199,000 for the day.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.*, payable in New-York at the offices of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., on and after Oct. 15 prox.

The steam-ship Morro Castle, which arrived from Havana yesterday, brought $300,000 gold coin, making total receipts of gold coin for the week at this port from Havana, $325,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Hides, No.	200
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Hides, bdls.	601
Cotton, bales	114	Leather, sides	6,922
Copper, bbls.	69	Skins, bales	100
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	179	Resin, bbls.	161
Eggs, bbls.	762	Beef, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	11,317	Cut-meats, pkgs.	76
Wheat, bushels	61,629	Lard, tcs.	50
Corn, bushels	18,307	Stearine, pkgs.	55
Oats, bushels	16,930	Butter, pkgs.	3,419
Barley, bushels	400	Cheese, pkgs.	10,223
Grass-seed, bags	1,107	Tallow, pkgs.	25
Flaxseed, bags	11	Pea-nuts, bags	14
Peas, bushels	1,173	Starch, pkgs.	250
Meal, bbls.	789	Tobacco, hhds.	351
Meal, bags	80	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,317
Hemp, bales	2	Whisky, bbls.	397
Hops, bales	7	Wool, bales	276

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer France, for Liverpool—79,320 bushels Wheat, 16,308 bushels Corn, 801 bales Cotton, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 90 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Queenstown, for London—3,932 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship G. Thompson, for Liverpool—1,833 bbls. Resin, 25,000 bushels Corn, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 402 sacks Oil-cake, 15,652 bushels Wheat, 11 bales Rags, 165 pkgs. Clocks.

By the bark Heinrich Dirks, for Stettin—2,284 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Armonia, for Belfast—26,116 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mindet, for Cork—2,898 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hermann, for Antwerp—1,953 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Martenique ise, for St. Pierre—30 bbls. Beef, 30 bbls. Pork, 5 tcs. Hams, 100 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bags Corn, 10 cases Lard, 428 bbls. Flour, 23,760 Staves.

By the bark Vista, for Buenos Ayres—17 pks. Drugs, 200 bbls. Alcohol, 300 bbls. Resin, 5,000 cases Oil, 850 Oars, 103 pks. Hardware, 26,693 feet Wood, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bales Tobacco, 21 bxs. Tobacco, 30 bxs. Ma zena, 20 bxs. Furniture, 10 cases Handles, 22 pks. Clocks, 100 cases Lard, 250 bbls. Sugar, 400 cases Oysters, 492 pcs. Wood.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔. Pearls quite nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a very gratifying increase of activity noted in this line during the week, the demand from South and South-west having been quite animated, with some inquiry reported from Western purchasers for seasonable stock, which has been generally held with firmness. Through the auction rooms business has also been more satisfactory as to the amount of goods disposed of, as well as to values.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand and quoted unchanged in price. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited request, with House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$8 75, and Anthracite at $4 @$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been dull, but about steady, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Has been generally quiet, with prices quoted about as before; 1,621 bags Rio, by the J. L. Prendergast, sold at 17c., gold, ⅌ ℔., usual terms, and 548 bags Costa Rica on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; fair, 15¾c.@16c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔... 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 14½c.@20c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 17c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17½c.; and Jamaica, 15½c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Jobbing trade moderate. Some cargoes of Rio were rumored sold, but without authentic particulars.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet, for early delivery, at about previous quotations. The main call has been for stock wanted by spinners, who took 1,422 bales. A part from which only 22 bales were sold taken on speculation. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, opening at an advance of 3-16c. ⅌ ℔, but closing lower and weak. The Liverpool advices were rather more favorable, but the liberal arrivals at the ports operated against values. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,200 bales, of which 3,700 bales were last evening, and 21,500 bales to-day, and 1,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options, closing at 15 23-32c.; October, 15 5-16c.; November, 15 7-32c.; December, 15 7-32c.; January, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; February, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; March, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; April, 16 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 114 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,319 bales, and for the week 15,863 bales, against 8,835 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 20,617 bales, against 23,750 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 5,262 bales; to the Continent, 2,129 bales; stock in New-York, 43,556 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 97,771 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grace above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted at from 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 18c.@20c. for fair to prime.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with Dry Cod quoted firm at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt., No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 38c.@42c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ keg.

FRUIT—The features of the market have been the very free movement in Citron, embracing some 2,300 cases at 28c.@30c., closing at the latter rate. The demand has been stimulated by the reports of a poor crop. A brisk trade was also reported in French Prunes to arrive, but without reliable particulars. In other kinds, the dealings were moderate, embracing 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 1,200 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, closing at 8c.; 400 bbls. currants at 6c.@6¼c.; 30 cks. Turkey Prunes at 10½c.@11c.; 500 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in the lower grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly in shipping stock for the English and Provincial markets, but at somewhat easier prices. The dealings in shipping Extras (embracing about 4,800 bbls.) have been mostly in lines available at from $5@$5 40 for standard to very good, for the English markets. For the West Indies and South America, further purchases have been made of 4,100 bbls., mainly City Mill product, within the range of $5 50@$6 50. In other descriptions a comparatively moderately active movement has been reported, mostly in a jobbing way, within our range, the bulk of the business in trade Extras having been at from $5 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. The sales since our last have been 19,400 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 90; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 10; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 20@$5 80; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 75; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 15; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$8 35; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$8; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 45@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and trade extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand, within the range of from $4 60@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request and held more firmly, within the range of from $4 10@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 15@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 65@$4 75 for Golden Ear, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal selling in a jobbing way at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted generally 1c., and, in instances, 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, on much lighter offerings of stock and a good demand, chiefly on export account, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been in better request, and also quoted about 1c. a bushel dearer, with the main call for the better qualities of new crop Red and Amber Western and for good average White do., mainly for shipment, but in part for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 31 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 27 for prime Minnesota, in store, and $1 28@$1 30 for Milwaukee, in lots; and $1 24@$1 26 for Chicago and North-west, car stock; $1 23@$1 25 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter rate for very choice, mostly on the basis of $1 24 for prime, afloat, and $1 23 for do., in store; $1 17@$1 19 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 17@$1 18 for No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 18 for prime, afloat; $1 16@$1 18 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 17 for prime and $1 18 for choice, afloat; $1 13@$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago and North-West Spring; $1 12@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 17@$1 24 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24 for prime to choice, afloat; $1 24@$1 27 for new Amber Western, mainly at $1 25@$1 26 for good to strictly prime; $1 27@$1 42 for new White Western, mostly at $1 32 for fair White Michigan, afloat, for export, and $1 40 for choice do., in store; $1 14@$1 25 for old Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 15 for fair ordinary old Red, in store, closing tamely....Corn has been scarce, and held at a further material advance, much above the views of buyers, whether for shipment or home use, thus impeding operations, though a fair demand has been noted for prime Mixed stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 96c.@$1 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 98c.@99c. for good to strictly prime, afloat, and 97c. for prime, in store; 99c.@$1 01 for Yellow Western, and 98c.@$1 01 for White do. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, 16,000 bushels, September arrivals, at 97c. ⅌ bushel....Rye quoted steady, with a few car lots reported marketed at 90c.@92c. for new crop, and 1,300 bushels old State at $1 ⅌ bushel....Barley wholly nominal....Of Barley-malt, 3,000 bushels State were placed at $1 35@$1 37½ ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in moderate demand, quoted easier in price, especially on car stock, while the better grades of White have been held more confidently, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@67c. for Chicago stock, afloat, and 66c.@70c. for ordinary to about prime new White Western, mostly at 70c., with this rate bid for strictly prime, and up to 75c. asked. And for forward delivery, of prime new Mixed Western, 45,000 bushels Chicago, to arrive in September, part from canal, at 65c., and 12,000 bushels Toledo, also to arrive within the current month, at 66c. ⅌ bushel....Feed has been in fair demand, and quoted at from $22@$34 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

HEMP—Dull and weak, within the previous range; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Quiet, at former figures. Sales, 500 Matamoras, 300 Wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but stiffly held in the local market. American crop, 1874, 35c.@50c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@35c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestics have been 190 bales, and since Sept. 1, 584 bales. Exports this week 88 bales. Mr. Wells says of the new crop: "Two weeks being about the usual time required for harvesting the Hop crop of this country, and as picking commenced Aug. 31, it is safe to say that at the close of this week the crop will be nearly or quite all gathered. The quality is the finest we have produced since Wisconsin's fancy crop of 1867. Brewers will not be long finding out that the Hops are much richer and heavier than usual, and that a much less quantity will be required to produce the same result. As to the extent of the yield the prevailing opinion is that we have grown about the same quantity as last year. In the interior, some 3,000 bales have been bought by dealers on speculation, at an average price of 40c. ⅌ ℔.; they ceased buying on Wednesday last, and everything is now quiet. It is believed that these operations were based on anticipated orders from abroad, but as yet there have been no inquiries for foreign account."

LEATHER—Business in Sole has been more active and generally on a steady basis as to values for the more desirable grades of stock. Manufacturers have been free purchasers. There has also been a more liberal export movement reported. Upper Leather has been attracting rather more attention within the previous range. Morocco has been dealt in somewhat sparingly, the firmness of holders checking operations. Harness Leather has been quiet at about late figures. The week's receipts of Leather have been 45,630 Sides and 2,893 bales; exports, 10,000 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 30c.@33c.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good demand at firm prices; sales, 500,000 ℔. at 21c.@21¼c. ⅌ ℔....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 16c.@18c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c....All kinds of Iron have been very quiet, at about previous quotations. Scotch Pig scarce, American offering freely. Eglinton Pig quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $35; Carnbroe, $35; Coltness at $42, to arrive; American Pig, $30@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails, at works, $57@$60; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ⅌ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $137 50@$140, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15½c.@16c., gold....Pig-lead has been moderately sought after, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50@$6 62½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 7¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 7¾c. Spelter has been inactive on the basis of 6c.@6¼c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been very moderately inquired for at unchanged rates; sales 10 tons L. and F. at 20¾c., gold. Straits quoted at 21½c.@22c., gold; English at 20½c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold....Tin-plates have been inactive within the previous range; sales 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75, and 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 75, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 25@$7 25....Zinc quite dull at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair demand reported for Grocery goods at firm prices; a cargo of 581 hhds., 28 tcs., and 31 bbls. Trinidad, P. S., was purchased at 40c.; and an invoice of 160 hhds. Nevis was reported sold, for jobbing purposes, on private terms. Refining grades were quiet, with light offerings noted at about late figures. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) at 41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for very fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@84c., the latter for very fancy. No further additions have been made to the available stock in first hands.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, on a fairly active demand; sales, 3,200 bbls. strained, part at $2 20, in yard—quoted afloat at $2 25@$2 37½; and 500 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at $3 75@$5 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch dull and unchanged....Spirits Turpentine quiet and quoted at 33½c.@34c., generally at 34c. for merchantable; sales, 31 bbls. at 34c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Business in nearly all kinds has been on a restricted scale, with prices generally quoted as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., in bulk, at 4⅞c., now held at 5c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been quoted higher, closing buoyantly, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales here 7,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12c.; 9,000 bbls. do., September, at 12⅛c., closing at 12¼c.; 5,000 bbls., early October, at 12; and 6,000 bbls., October, at 12½c. And at Philadelphia, 22,000 bbls., early delivery, at 11¾c.@12c., closing at 12c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 10c.@10¼c. for City, early delivery. At Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls. sold at 9c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much more confident demand, and decidedly higher in price, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $22 25@$22 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $23. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,750 bbls., September options, at $22 45@$22 50; and 1,250 bbls., October, at $22 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in better request and quoted firmer, with corn-fed up to 9½c.@9¾c., and grass-fed at 8⅞c.@9c....Cut-meats have been more sought after at firm prices. Sales, 11,000 ℔. Bellies, in bbls., at 12c.@12½c.; 1,500 Smoking Bellies at 12c.; 250 tcs. Pickled Bellies (for reshipment to Liverpool) on private terms; 500 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, including Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; Smoked do. at 9¼c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c., and Smoked do. at 15c....Bacon has been quoted higher, on light offerings checking operations, though a fair demand has been noted. City Long Clear quoted at 13c. asked and 12¾c. bid....Lard has been in more request, especially on speculative account and for export, at decidedly better prices, closing firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 13 15-16c.@14 1-16c., closing at 14 1-16c.; 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 4,000 tcs., September options, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 14c., with October options held at 14c.; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12c.; 1750 tcs., seller six months, at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Beef dull at old figures....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

RICE—Has been in slack demand, with Carolina quoted at $7 12½@$8 for common to prime; Rangoon at $6@$6 37½, free, and $2 75@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been moderately active, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 11@$1 15; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Has been purchased to the extent of 570 bags, in bond, at 4 11-16c., gold; market quiet.

SOAP—Has been selling rather more freely in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7⅛c.; Family at 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more confident demand, chiefly on refining account, and generally quoted firm, especially so for the better grades. Sales have been made to-day of 2,863 hhds. and 120 bxs., including 1,000 hhds. French Island at 8c.@8⅛c.; 500 hhds. good Refining St. Jago at 8⅛c.; 457 hhds. good fair Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 225 hhds. fair Refining do. at 8¼c.; 90 hhds. good Refining do. at 8½c.; 281 hhds. Refining Porto Rico, low grade, at 8c.; 119 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 120 bxs. Clayed, low grade, at 8⅜c.; 80 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8¼c., and 132 hhds. Melado at 6½c. A sale of 2,000 hhds. Refining Cuba made a few days since at 8¼c. has just been made public. A sale of 4,750 bags Pernambuco, reported to-day, was made some time since. We quote: Fair Refining at 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8¾c.@9¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.@9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8½c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted at 11c., Powdered at 11c., Granulated at 11c., A's at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in active demand and firm in price; sales equal to 270,000 ℔. good to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔....Of Stearine 50 tcs. Western sold at 17c., with best City quoted at 17½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at unaltered prices. Sales 1,100 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—A good demand prevails for the leading kinds of stock at firm prices. Sales since our last include 900 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 8½c.@20c.; 44 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 9¾c.@11c.; 57 cases 1870 Corn at 8c.@10c.; 339 cases 1873 Corn at 9c.@35c.; 724 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 10½c.@22½c.; 324 cases 1873 Ohio, and 85 cases 1873 Wisconsin on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 6c.@35c., and 250 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 20.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy at $1 07 ⅌ gallon; sales, 100 bbls.

WOOL—A brisk business has been transacted in most kinds of stock at firmer and rather buoyant rates, holders of the more desirable grades offering supplies toward the close much less freely, and claiming an advance; in instances as high as 60c. for XXX. The demand has been mainly for manufacturing purposes. The main dealings have been in domestic Fleece, unwashed stock; scoured stock, California Spring, Texas, Cape, East India, Donskoi, Australian, and Smyrna. Domestic Pulled has been also moving more extensively. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 560,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at from 48c.@57½c.; 347,000 ℔. Unwashed stock at 29c.@41c.; 39,000 ℔. Washed at 45c.@60c.; 57,000 ℔. Scoured at 53c.@95c.; 81,000 ℔. Combing at 60c.@67c.; 5,000 ℔. Georgia at 40c.@41c.; 200,000 ℔. Colorado and 400 bales Unwashed Smyrna on private terms; 429 pks. and 157,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 13,000 ℔. Black at 22c.@25c.; 36 bales Black Pulled on private terms; 18,500 ℔. Nevada at 34c.@40c.; 3,400 ℔. Oregon at 35c.@42½c.; 5,000 ℔. Lambs' at 42c.; 131 pks. and 36,500 ℔. Lambs' Pulled at 40c.@52½c.; 590 bales and 396,000 ℔. California Spring at 26½c.@34½c.; 60 bales and 10,000 ℔. California Fall at 24c.@26c.; 316,000 ℔. Texas at 20c.@37c.; 20,000 ℔. Mexican at 21c.; 675 bales Unwashed East India, here and at Boston, at 13c., currency; 200 bales and 54,000 ℔. Australian at 42½c.@52c.; 350 bales Donskoi at 32½c.@35c., and 11,000 ℔. Noils at 45c.@70c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively steady. Berth room has been in fair demand for Grain, chiefly for the British ports, at firm rates. The offerings of other kinds of Produce have been moderate. In the chartering line there has been less animation, with rates, however, not materially altered. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades have attracted most attention....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 8,000 bushels do at 4¼d. ⅌ bushel; 600 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; and 40 tons Heavy Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d.; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at 3 16d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tons Leather at 30s.; 1,700 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s.; and 100 bbls. Resin on private terms....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bales Hair at 30s.; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d.; 16,000 bushels do., in bulk, (a two-boat-load bin,) at 5½d. ⅌ bushel; and 120 tons heavy goods at 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; quoted at 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d., in bags; 24,000 bushels do., in bulk, at 6d ⅌ bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel, with option of Bristol; 150 tcs. Beef at 5s. ⅌ tierce; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders an Italian bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, 576 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 21,000 bushels Grain (forward shipments) reported at 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Hamburg, a German bark, 692 tons, hence, with 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., with 15 lay days....For Stettin, a German bark, 398 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Gottenburg, a Norwegian brig, 222 tons, (now here,) with about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For a direct port west coast of Italy, an Italian bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum at 18c. and £5 gratuity....For Rotterdam, by steam, 5,000 staves at $10....For Point Petre, an American schooner, 301 tons, (now at Boston,) with Coal, from Pictou, at $4 50, gold; and back, with Logwood, from Jamaica, for a port north of Hatteras, on private terms, quoted at $5....For Providence, an American brig, 305 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 13c....For Damariscotta, an American schooner, (now here,) with Lumber, from Darien, at $4.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on both yesterday and to-day was small and slow; the herds on sale were not cleared off at noon on either day, and the market closed weak. Prices ranged from 8c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 ℔. to 58 ℔. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow of sale from $20@$72 ⅌ head. Veals and Calves were not quoted up to noon to-day. Still values may be regarded as firm at our last quotations. Sheep and Lambs very slow of sale, even in small lots. Sheep from 4¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 6½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold yesterday afternoon at $6 68¾ ⅌ cwt.; City Dressed from 8¾c.@9c. for grassed Hogs, and 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. for corn-fed Hogs. These rates were current to-day.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for L. Meyer & Co., 97 common Virginia Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Sundheimer & Co. 36 common Virginia Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 36 common Kentucky Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Cronso, 49 generally fair Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for A. Sundheimer 36 Virginia Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Stern & Strauss 36 rough Indiana Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 67 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Graff & Co. 36 poor quality Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 58 Cherokee Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 175 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for B. Baker, 54 coarse Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for M. Kahn, 37 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for G. Baker, 17 coarse Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 61 poor quality Illinois Steers from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 103 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 72 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt. S. N. Pidcock sold 96 Sheep, weight 9,350 ℔., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 656 sheep, weight 62,860 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; Judd & Buckingham sold 145 State Lambs, weight 9,710 ℔., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 State Lambs, weight 6,530 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—There were no sales up to noon to-day.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 50 Sheep, weight 4,040 ℔., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 Sheep, weight 500 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Sheep, weight 460 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 136 Lambs, weight 8,720 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 169 Lambs, weight 12,140 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 260 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 43 Sheep, weight 3,400 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Sheep, weight 600 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 970 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,660 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,630 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 133 Lambs, weight 8,970 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 205 Lambs, weight 14,500 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,319 head of horned Cattle, 4,574 Sheep and Lambs, 2,065 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,065 Hogs, 4,027 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,232 Sheep and Lambs, 7 Cows, 5 Bulls, 222 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 11 cars reported to arrive, 478 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,268 head, or 604 cars, against 530 cars for the same time last week; no sales reported; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are bare of stock save a few odds and ends; prices closed firm. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 24,000 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week; the market closed heavy; Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6 25; Canada Sheep, $4 50; Western Sheep, $4@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,300 head, against 19,100 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at $5 75@$6 20; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 50; but few of the latter in the pens.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Sept. 11.—Cotton—Little doing; nominally unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 171 bales; exports coastwise, 95 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,382 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,379 bales; exports coastwise, 763 bales; sales, 325 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—Cotton active; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,380 bales; gross, 1,383 bales; exports coastwise, 368 bales; sales, 931 bales; stock, 8,498 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,369 bales; gross, 4,379 bales; exports to the Continent, 20 bales; coastwise, 2,988 bales; sales, 2,137 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 418 bales; gross, 418; exports coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 266 bales; stock, 8,718 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,937 bales; gross, 4,029 bales; exports coastwise, 1,323 bales; sales, 2,311 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 855 bales; gross, 1,113 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 14,524 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,676 bales; gross, 3,193 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,497 bales; coastwise, 2,557 bales; sales, 2,175 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 315 bales; exports coastwise, 207 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,312 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,328 bales; gross, 1,425 bales; exports coastwise, 1,879 bales; sales, 1,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾; Erie Railway Shares, 31¾; do. Preferred, 51.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 57½c.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. Cotton—The sales of the week have been 7,300 bales, of which 13,000 were taken for export, and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 841,000 bales, including 314,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 21,000 bales, including 10,000 American; actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 319,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 50,000 quarters, including 30,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the next crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7¾d.; do. do., nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 8d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s. 8d.@11s. 4d. for Club do., and 9s.@10s. for Red Winter. Corn, 35s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 44s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d. Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Tallow, 42s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8⅝d. ⅌ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed, 26s. 9d.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Gause, D. D., Prof C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY RESIDING IN the pleasant village of Deerfield, Mass., would like to receive a couple of young misses, of from six to twelve years of age, to bring up, or to educate for a year or two. Her house and grounds are large and her surroundings pleasant. She has liberty to refer to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass., to W. T. Ryerson, No. 60 East 125th st., New-York, and application may be made to E. BUCKINGHAM,
Pastor of the First Church, Deerfield.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $250 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts. and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 39th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 28.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS—Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical. Opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 20th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Clinton st. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., } Principals.
Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., }
The seventh year of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.
English, French, and Latin.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses.
French is the language of the family.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The university will reopen for the coming year on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Instruction is free, in both Classical and Scientific Departments.
Young men seeking admission to either may present themselves at the Chancellor's room, in the university, on Washington square, for their preliminary examination, on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Fall session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Entrance examinations continue three days. Regular college duties begin with evening prayers on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 6:30 P. M. For catalogue, address W. L. DEAN, Register Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BE-tween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARD-ing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAM-ily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 933 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
11th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE M. A., (Yale,) }

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARD-ing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE-opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES W. ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLE-men, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPE-tent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. BAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., re-opens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOR-ough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, NESHAN-ic, Somerset County, N. J., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. P. D. OAKEY.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Opens its thirty-second year Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

Ten students were admitted to college from this Institute in June last. (See circular, page 36.)

All elementary and higher academical branches are thoroughly taught in the Junior, Middle, Senior, and Post-graduate Departments.

Prof. AKIN instructs in mathematics, commercial branches, and natural science; Prof. DIEFENDORFF in Latin, Greek, English literature, and history; Profs. GAULIER, SCHEIKLER, RAMOS, WASSERCHEID, WILEY, STANTON, COMBS, and PALMER in French, German, Spanish, drawing, elocution, and penmanship, spelling, reading, geography, grammar, &c.

LOCATION unsurpassed for attractiveness and accessibility from all parts of New-York and suburban places.

The building, erected expressly for the Institute and the residence of the Principal, (who can be seen day or evening,) is admirably constructed, and furnished for the convenience and comfort of teachers and pupils.

Reference to a few of its patrons:
Hon. A. Kiamroth, Isaac Odell, (No. Alexis Godillott,
Hon. P. H. Jones, 93 Wall st.,) Frank Green,
Hon. F. A. Conk-Benj. L. Brigg, Wm. A. Leggett,
ling, P. S. Halstead, R. M. Funkhouser,
Hon. Sam'l Hall, John M. Tilford, Erasmus Sterling,
Charles Bliven, Geo. C. Hallett, Aaron Hardman,
J. W. Dowling, M.D., Royal E. Deane, Ered. H. Stege,
John Roach, (Mor- J. Elliott Condict, Edw'd C. Gregory,
gan Iron Works,) Jacob S. Browne, Wm. H. Hall,
Rob't Bonner, Joseph Cornell, Alpheus Freeman.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
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John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught practically and theoretically taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORN-wall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL RE-open Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL RE-open Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO engage good teachers of the modern languages will find a number of capable and reliable Professors at Mrs. MITCHELL'S Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship Service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
INDIANA.........Sept. 10 | ILLINOIS...........Oct. 1
*ABBOTSFORD.....Sept. 17 | OHIO...............Oct. 8
PENNSYLVANIA....Sept. 24 | *KENILWORTH........Oct. 15
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12 | Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16 | Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19 | Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23 | China, Saturday, Oct. 10
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 12.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.............SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Sept. 23 | COLINA...........Sept. 11
NEDERLAND.......Oct. 17 | SWITZERLAND......Oct. 5
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Sept. 23 | SWITZERLAND......Sept. 11
VADERLAND.......Oct. 17 | COLINA...........Oct. 5
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin...........$90 | Second cabin...........$60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
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No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
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PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Olympia, Saturday, Sept. 12 | Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed.....Sept. 16 | Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19 | California, Saturday, Oct. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.............Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA.............Wednesday, Oct. 14
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.............Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..................Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ............Saturday..Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..................Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.................Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.............Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES...............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M. | Spain.........Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
Italy.......Sept. 17, 9 A. M. | Erin..........Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....................Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. E. VON OTERENDORP, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.................................60 gold.
Steerage.....................................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 12, at 12 M.
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. LIMA, Sept. 19, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC.................................Sept. 19
ALASKA...Oct. 3
COLORADO.......................................Oct. 17
CHINA..Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.................................Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office, on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 12.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA...Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL.....................................Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....................Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..............Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).........Oct. 1
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATH-ematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH GERMAN AND French, for Ohio; salary, $400, and board; also a lady for French, German, and music for vicinity of New-York; ladies also for French only. Call immediately at Mrs. MITCHELL'S TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF AN EAST-ern college, desires a position as tutor in a private family; has large experience and can give the best of City reference. Address for one week COLLEGIAN, Post Office Box No. 4,118.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, QUALI-fied to teach English, French, Latin, and music, desires a situation in a school or family. Address SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS VISITING governess, assistant teacher, (in English branches,) organist, or music teacher. Address C. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATED at Yale, will instruct two or three private pupils in the classics or mathematics. Address C. A. N., No. 43 Lexington av.

WANTED—A HARVARD GRADUATE, AS TEACHER of classics and mathematics in a day school for boys. Apply this day at No. 131 West 43d st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.*
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS
cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.
All are warranted for **6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* **Second-hand instruments taken in exchange** *for new; also, for sale at great bargains, or for rent until rent-money pays for them.* **AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States.** *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **Illustrated Catalogues mailed.**
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
DUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AN ORGANIST UNDERSTANDING THE Episcopal service wants an engagement in or out of the City; if within 30 miles of New-York will move there with family. Address B. L. Wait, No. 45 East 23d st.

FAMILIES DESIRING COMPETENT RESI-dent or visiting teachers of music, languages, &c., can secure them by addressing or calling at Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:15, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st., and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD
Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY R. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 28, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au29-law6wS* No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 29,389 ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please return it to the bank, No. 3 Chambers st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

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(7) Seven per Cent. Bonds,
ALSO, (6) SIX PER CENT. WATER LOAN,
STATE AND CITY, FOR SALE.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.

By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 10th September, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York; and that a dividend of four per cent. on the outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company be paid at the same time and place.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 17th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th day of October next.

AND IT WAS ORDERED THAT HEREAFTER, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS OF TWO PER CENT. EACH BE PAID AS OF COURSE.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, to holders registered as such at the closing of books. The transfer-books will close on 9th inst. and reopen 16th proximo.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 10 to 3; Monday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest [illegible] commencing the first of every month.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, 13th inst. Social Bible Class in the Reading-room for young men only at 5 o'clock P. M. Meeting for young men at 6:30, Lecture-room. Service of Song at 7:30 evening, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. Martin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Covenant. Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the parlor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.
Grand concert by Miss Kate Stark, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and George W. Colby, and Stereoscopic Exhibition by Mr. G. G. Rockwood.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30, scientific sermon by Dr. W. H. Atkinson; 2:30, Mrs S. M. Hall; 7:30, Dr. J. R. Walker, of New-Orleans, and Lily De Sosio Wood; Tuesday evening, at 7:45 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Walton.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK, NEAR Grand st.—Services Sunday, 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M., sacrament and reception of a large number of converts to full membership in the church and at 7:30 P. M. the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, will preach. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Services conducted by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. All are welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ABBOTT, REV. W. P., PASTOR OF WASHINGton square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; communion at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Seats free.—Rev. Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; communion service at 3 P. M. A welcome to all.

AT THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE, NO. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st.—Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures on Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited to meet with us.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5th av. and 10th st.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, the Rector, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. W. Donald, the Assistant Minister, in the afternoon. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for morning, "The Higher Rock;" evening subject, "The Penitent Paralytic and the Omnipotent and Pardoning Healer." Strangers cordially welcomed to all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service on Sunday, 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Howland will preach at the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Conrad in the evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st.—The repairs on the church being completed, it will be opened for public worship to-morrow at 10:30 and 3:30. Rev. David Mitchell will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Judgment the End of the Christian Dispensation."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, Sept. 13. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Frederick Evans, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56TH st., near Broadway.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Wilson. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Earth to be the Eternal Inheritance of Redeemed." Come and hear.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service in this church, in French, on Sunday next, Sept. 13, at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Leon Pons, one of the candidates for the vacancy in this church. All persons familiar with this language are cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37TH st., west of 8th av.—Elder M. N. Downing will preach the gospel on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. These will probably be his last discourses in this church for the present. Come and hear. All made welcome. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Christ is all and in all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 13th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 5 o'clock.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—This Church will be reopened Sunday; preaching by Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—Rev. Dr. Sproal will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Atchison, of Stamford Presbytery, Ontario, will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—SERvices will be resumed on Sunday. O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will preach at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Sabbath Rest."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., may be expected to preach in this church to-morrow. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL MONTHly concert, No. 169 West 26th st., 2:30 P. M. Interesting exercises by children. Addresses by Revs. Wm. F. Butler, Dr. Ball, and R. Clarke, of Indiana.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service 10:30, subject, "Charity;" Evening service 7:30, subject, "Holiness."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. In the evening, service of songs at 7:30. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OPEN FOR ALL—STANTON STREET BAPTIST Church, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Wm. M. Mikels, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH—members, friends, and Sabbath-school, will hold prayer and praise meeting from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 101 East Broadway. All are invited to come.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning, on "The Baptism of Fire," and in the evening, on "The Parable of the Prodigal Son." All invited; seats free.

REV. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, REV. GEO. W. Smiley, and Rev. Emroy J. Haynes will address the Brooklyn Sunday School Union next Monday evening, in the Hanson Place M. E. Church, at 7:30 o'clock; singing by quartet choir.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. WILLIAM H. THOMAS WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

REV. MARTIN R. VINCENT, D. D., OF THE Church of the Covenant, will address young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., (full choral.) Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector officiates.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 46TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., north side.—Rev. Dr. Price preaches in the morning; second service at 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY.

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL; 160 pages; Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $3 60 per Dozen; $30 per 100. A specimen Copy in paper cover mailed for 25 cents.

Six New Songs in pamphlet form, for SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERTS or ANNIVERSARIES, from "SONGS of GRACE and GLORY." Price $2 per 100. Specimen copy of the Anniversary Songs and 5 sample pages of the Book mailed for 3 cent stamp. Publishers,

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened Sunday, Sept. 13, after being closed for repairs.—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., Pastor of Second Baptist Church, of Chicago, will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M., Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., other days at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH ST., NEAR 4th av., Harlem.—Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent P. E. City Missions, will preach in this church Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—THE decoration of this church being completed, services will be held by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector, on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

Rev. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M., "Losing Life to Save Life;" subject at 7:45 P. M. "Paul's Prayer for Onesiphorus." A cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially to those who have no stated Sabbath home or who may be strangers in the City, to attend and worship here.

THE "RUTGERS" PRESBYTERIAN CONgregation.—Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will occupy the chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 22d st. and 4th av., until the completion of their new church. The Pastor will preach on Sabbath, 13th inst., at 10:45 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) will be reopened tomorrow. Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith, at 10:30 and 7:45. Communion at 3. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Usual services all resumed. Seats free. All cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30, by the Pastor, Rev. G. Lodge; Sacrament at close of morning sermon; seats free; the public invited.

THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be open for Divine service at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Page.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach at both services. Morning subject—"Modern Hypocrisy."

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—There will be preaching in this church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET U. P. CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sabbath,) by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach in this church Sunday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

R. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th..8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th...8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 10th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th.......8:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th.......2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...2:00 P. M.	

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th.....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 11th.......3:30 P. M.	Friday, 11th.......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 12th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 13th.......9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 13th.......5:00 A. M.
	Sunday, 13th.......4:00 P. M.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 4, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM WITH board, by a gentleman and wife in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Large, substantial, and completely-furnished house, twenty-two rooms, to let to a responsible party, at a very moderate rent; would lease for two or three years; part of rent taken in board if agreeable; possession given immediately; furniture sold to parties, if desired. Apply on premises.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFFERing very desirable suites of apartments with private table; one parlor floor from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; also, a suite from Nov. 1, for the season, and others very choice for immediate or future occupancy.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., near depot of Elevated Railway—Newly-furnished rooms, without board; southern exposure, hot and cold water, bath, and parlor; references exchanged. Address HOME, Station E.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH PRIVATE TAble.—Also suits for families; furnished rooms, with and without board; all locations; list prices, &c., free; any want can be supplied. HOME GAZETTE BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let, to families or single gentlemen for the Winter; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first class in all its appointments.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.
One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished apartments with private table, or without; the house taken by a lady well known; being furnished new, in the best manner; reference required and given.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—A choice of rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting suitable for families.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with or without private table; also rooms en suite or singly, with or without breakfast; references exchanged. Call or address No. 75 Madison av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO transient or permanent parties; singly or en suite; first-class modern improvements; every accommodation; to gentlemen only. W. E. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 406 West 22d st., will accommodate a family or three or four gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.; second floor handsomely furnished, to let with strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; also, suite on parlor floor, with private table; reference exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—THIRD floor room, handsomely furnished; superior board for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; Plympton inclosed bed if desired.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Newly and elegantly furnished rooms en suite, with first-class private table. Apply to R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
Two rooms on first floor, with bath and closets; fine suites on second and third floors; also single rooms; breakfast if desired.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST.,
Between 5th and Madison avs.; furnished rooms to let without board; also front basement.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 293.
Mrs. HALL is prepared to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

$12 PER WEEK FOR TWO THIRD FLOOR front rooms; all conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE FLOOR, ENtire or in suites, with first-class table; also two front rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR A DENTIST; also other rooms handsomely furnished, without board. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 14 Irving place, corner of 15th st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply to R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library Rooms. Register established nine years.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A private family will let, with board, three large rooms, together or separately.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Also No. 489 Hudson st. No. 371 Broadway.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms on second floor; also, one or two small rooms, to rent with or without board.

PLEASANT ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED; EN suite or single; without board; family private. No. 45 East 9th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen requiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF HANDsome rooms; also single rooms with board; references.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—ONE SUITE ON SECond floor; also other desirable rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEmen. No. 71 7th st.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, New-York. Fifty suites of rooms in new addition, 29th st., for families, from $45 to $125 per week, with all improvements. Sixty-five rooms for gentlemen remaining permanently, $21 per week and upward. Transient rates $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

HOTEL BRANTING, CORNER OF MADISON av. and 58th st.; house new, handsomely furnished, and kept on American plan; superior accommodations for families; elevator and all improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
Terms reduced, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

ROUND HALL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities. Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

FOURTH WEEK

of Miss Charlotte Thompson's engagement, and UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of

JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting audiences which equal in character and numbers those assembled last season to witness Led Astray.

The *Staats Zeitung*: "The representation of 'Jane Eyre' is absolutely perfect, whether we consider the manner in which the piece is acted, or put upon the stage. Every part, even to the smallest, is in the hands of a thorough artist, while the scenes are masterpieces of decorative art. They are, in fact, so beautiful that we should never tire of looking at them."

Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, A. D. Bradley, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and F. E. Lamb.

Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, Little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of engagements previously entered into for the production of Messrs. Octave Feuillet and G. Fawcett Rowe's great Parisian success,
THE SPHINX,
at a fixed date, the management are compelled to announce that, although the present great attraction,
JANE EYRE,
is still drawing crowded houses, it must be withdrawn on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, THE SPHINX will be presented for the first time in this country, after the most elaborate and careful preparation, with the
STRONGEST CAST
which a play has ever received at any theatre in this City.

☞ The great success achieved by the beautiful play of JANE EYRE induces the management to announce its revival after the withdrawal of THE SPHINX.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12, Fourth Matinée of JANE EYRE.

Box office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
500 MILE WALK
IN SIX DAYS,
by the celebrated
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
commencing
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT 12:05 A. M.

Mr. WESTON has been induced to undertake the arduous task of walking 500 miles in six days at the solicitation of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who offers to present to Mrs. Weston A PURSE OF $5,000, in case of her husband's success.

THE JUDGES
will be selected from among the representatives of the leading New-York newspapers. Several prominent citizens have also kindly volunteered to attend and supervise the walk throughout the week.

THE TRACK
has been surveyed and laid out by City Surveyor Smith, who certifies that it measures one-seventh of a mile in circumference.

THE HIPPODROME will be OPEN AT ALL HOURS during the walk.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
FOUL PLAY.
MONDAY, Sept. 14.
EVENING—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AFTERNOON—LADY OF LYONS.

EXTRA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.
FIRST EXHIBITION OF MR. SHELLEY'S
BEAUTIFUL MASONIC PICTURE,
THE MYSTERIES OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
and
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
WITH ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most beautiful theatre in the world.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, and continue through the week, at Waverly Station, eleven miles from New-York, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruit, flowers, and farm products. Four days' good trotting. Railroad excursion tickets, with admission to the grounds, at reduced rates. AMOS CLARK, Jr., President. P. J. QUINN, Corresponding Sec. WM. M. FORCE, Rec. Sec.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
CAN-CAN. RECONSTRUCTED CAN-CAN.
Miss FANNY HERRING.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
STILL MORE NEW SPECIALTY STARS.
Mlle. ZITTELLA, Miss DOLLY EMMERSON.
FRANK BELL, HARRY HURDIC, JIMMY EMMERSON.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Mlle. DELACOUR AND TROUPE
in a new
CAN-CAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE BREWSTER WAGON.

We are now exhibiting our usual September stock complete in all weights, and entirely fresh, being our production of the last few weeks. Special attention is called to the "parallel or straight arm axle," which we have adopted after a thorough trial of over three years, giving to our light wagons a precision and ease in running heretofore unknown to the trade. Factory, Broadway and 47th st.; down town warerooms, 5th av., corner 14th st. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS. CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

PET PONY FOR SALE.—WARRANTED SOUND and kind in all harness; can be driven by the most timid child; also wagon and harness in order; will sell very cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH ST., TO RENT reasonably; six stalls and cow stall; rooms on second floor; stable 25x75 feet. Address F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; three stories; five stalls on first floor; family accommodation on third floor; rent $1,400. Address R. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR IN part; six stalls; desirable accommodations. No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 Fifth av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET IN 54TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., in fine order. Inquire at No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

HORSE BLANKETS, BROWN, GRAY BLANkets. ANDREW LESTER & CO., from No. 103 Chambers st. to No. 371 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.

The management has great pleasure in announcing the reopening of this establishment on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
with the grand realistic cyclorama of
PARIS BY NIGHT,
and PARIS IN FLAMES.

THE DEVIL'S GORGE,
with SPARKLING CASCADES of REAL WATER.

THE SIBYL'S CAVE,
inhabited by the Gypsy Prophetess.

THE PROMENADE,
with its new, rich, and tasteful draperies by Lord & Taylor.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
of vocal and instrumental music, by the following eminent artists, expressly engaged:
Mme. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto,
Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN, Baritone,
late of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London,
Miss JENNIE MORGAN, Soprano,
Mr. CHARLES PYKE, Tenor,
pupil of Signor Guiseppi Tammaro,
Mme. EMILY GILBERT, Piano-forte and Harp.
THE ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Mr. J. A. EMMIDY, of the Royal Agricultural Hall and Royal Alhambra Palace, London.
ORGAN RECITALS,
on the organ built expressly for the Colosseum by Geo. Jardine & Sons.
Miss ANGIE SCHOTT,
in her wonderful and artistic monologue entertainment, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
THE LECTORIUM.
Prof. SEDGWICK'S
interesting lecture on SALT LAKE CITY and LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS, and MATT MORGAN'S charming tableaus illustrating
MOORE'S MELODIES,
with vocal and instrumental accompaniments.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO EXTRAS.
Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 10 P. M.
After Monday, open every afternoon at 2 o'clock and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ITALIAN OPERA.

The regular season of ITALIAN OPERA for 1874–75, under the direction of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Box-office now open for subscriptions daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Pamphlets containing full particulars of the new engagements, new compositions, and other features in the répertoire, &c., will be furnished on application, or mailed to any address.

A CARD.

MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. Maretzek will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.

The advantages of this connection cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements either in this country or in Europe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY!!!
☞ FAREWELL MATINEE at 1:30, of
BELLE LAMAR!
☞ FAREWELL PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock, of
BELLE LAMAR!
MONDAY, production of the grand tragic play, VENICE PRESERVED. Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EXperience, would like a position as secretary, bookkeeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P, No. 20 East 35th st.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS. German girls and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very nice girl; a good laundress, and a very neat chamber-maid; has first-class references. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant women, in City or country, one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a thorough good cook; meats, pastry, &c.; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland woman; recommended from her last place as being really a first-class cook; can do all kinds of meats, fish, game, fowls, poultry, side dishes, baking, &c.; country or City. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NEW-ENGland girls; capable, honest, good workers; in a private family; one as cook, the other for servant girl; can do a family's work together; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid. Address No. 93 East Houston st., 20 months.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few more engagements for the season; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference; terms reasonable. Call at No. 67 West 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED LADY, WITH good references, accustomed to children, servants, and marketing, desires to keep house for a private family or club. Address Mrs. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—PLAIN AND FANCY WASHING and ironing done by Miss Jenkins, No. 235 Sullivan st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED FRENCH PERson, to take charge of growing-up children and teach French; can sew nicely; is willing to assist a lady and make herself useful; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

MALES.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED EIGHTEEN, IN a business house as clerk, or any other situation, where he can make himself useful; understands bookkeeping; good reference. Address L. D., Box No. 51 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK, OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—By a young man of some experience; salary not so much an object as a prospect for advancement. Address H. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-nine years; is a good driver and groom; good gardener, and can milk, take care of cattle, poultry, and be generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED coachman, single, English, in a private family; best City reference. Address J. G. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTant man as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Address B. D., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN without family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; good reference. Address Reference, Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER, OR FARMER, OR FLORIST.—If required, can handle a team under plow or carriage; is not afraid of work; no incumbrance; two children, eldest three years; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address P. T. K., No. 304 East 106th st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIenced, reliable, and trustworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can furnish the best of recommendations from former employers. For particulars address Michael F. Dalton, care Marston & Son, No. 95 Beaver st.

PORTER.—BY A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, nineteen years of age, as porter in some mercantile establishment, or would make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2,931 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, English, without encumbrance, a position in a hotel; South preferred; understands the duties of a dining-room, taking full charge of the help; has no objections to taking the carving; good City reference. Address C. Carter, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, WHO speaks French and English, as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman; best references. Address E. N., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AS SUperintendent on a large estate in a mountainous district 100 miles from New-York; no applications will be considered but from such as are able to exhibit satisfactory evidence as to ability, proven by extensive experience in all that pertains to the profession; large salary and furnished house to a superior person. Address Box No. 4,862 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, WELL RECOMmended; a Protestant; Swedish or Danish preferred. Apply at No. 12 West 50th st.

BOY WANTED BY AN EDITOR—ONE WHO writes a good hand, is tidy and industrious, and has good reference for integrity; $4 a week. Also wanted, reliable canvassers on liberal commissions. Address THE SANITARIAN, Post Office Box No. 1,[illegible]

GENTEEL-LOOKING YOUNG MEN TO [illegible] TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..............Proprietor and Manager.

TO-DAY AT 1:30,
ONLY MATINEE OF
THE FAST FAMILY.

TO-NIGHT AT 8,
FIRST PRODUCTION
of a new version of Sheridan's famous comedy
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

As re-modelled and played at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, for nearly Two Hundred Nights, and to be offered here, with new scenery by James Roberts and Mr. Charles Witham; furniture of the period; new and elegant costumes by Mme. Finchette, and the following important distribution of

Characters.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. WM. DAVIDGE
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Sir Harry Bumper	Mr. JAS. G. PEAKES
Joseph Surface	Mr. LEWIS JAMES
Charles Surface	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Crabtree	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Moses	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Trip	Mr. SOL RUSSELL
Snake	Mr. CHAPMAN
Joseph's Servant	Mr. DEVEAU
Sir Peter's Servant	Mr. BEEKMAN
Guests, &c.	
Lady Teazle	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Lady Sneerwell	Miss ALICE GREY
Mrs. Candor	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Maria	Miss SARA JEWETT
Lady Teazle's Maid	Miss GRIFFITHS

*** The new arrangements of scenes place,
Act I.—At Lady Sneerwell's house.
Act II.—At Sir Peter Teazle's.
Act III.—At Charles Surface's house.
Act IV.—At Joseph Surface's library.
Act V.—At Sir Peter's.

During the GOSSIP SCENE the principal characters will dance
A MINUET AND GAVOTTE!

*** Box-sheet open for one week ahead.

In preparation for production immediately, a new American play by Mr. Bronson Howard, entitled,
MOOR-CRAFT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12,
The eminent comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE
IN TWO PERFORMANCES
at the MATINEE at 1:30,
OFF THE LINE and
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

TOOLE IN TWO CHARACTERS!

In the EVENING at 8 o'clock,
OUR CLERKS,
OFF THE LINE, and
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
TOOLE IN THREE CHARACTERS AND THREE SONGS!

DEARER THAN LIFE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 16.

WALLACK'S MATINEE PROGRAMME
TO-DAY.
At 1:30 the comedy drama of
"OFF THE LINE,"
and
The laughable farce called
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of Offenbach's celebrated opera bouffe,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
which will be repeated
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
also at the
MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 1:30,
with new scenery, new properties, new appointments, new costumes—made expressly in Paris—and the following great cast:

Le Prince Raphael	AIMEE	Zanetta	MINELLY
Regina	GANDON	Paola	KID
Le Prince Casimir	DUPLAN	Cabriolo	DEBOUCHET
Tremolini	DEBEER	Sparadrap	GUYOT

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Conductor..........M. C. VAN GHELE
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND (TREBIZONDE) MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATINEE AT 1:30.
NOTICE.—Secure your seats in advance to avoid the rush at the door.
GREAT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Offenbach's new and mirthful Opera Bouffe
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
To be given for the first time as a
MATINEE TO-DAY, SEPT. 12, AT 1:30.
M'lles AIMEE, MINELLY, KID, and GANDON,
MM DUPLAN, DUBOUCHET, DEBEER, and GUYOT.
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS (ONLY) 50c. extra.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874.
After careful preparation,
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama,
GILDED AGE,
GILDED AGE,
in five acts, with
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
Box-office open Monday from 8 till 4.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. K. THORNE, Manager
MONDAY, first night of Kiralfy Brothers. Grand spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST.
JULIA SEAMAN..........as..........SATAN
500 ballet and auxiliaries on the stage.
New scenery, properties and decorations.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA entitled
PASSION'S PERILS.
M. JOIGNERY, the French Hercules.
WM. DELAVE, the Marvelous Gymnast.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

APTOMMAS IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, Executors.

jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, Executors.

jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, Executors.

my30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.

my23-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.

m28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.

s11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 2,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.

jy11-law6mS

PROPOSALS.

BOLTS, SPIKES, BANDS, &c.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. Sept. 25, 1874, for furnishing bolts, spikes, bands, and other iron supplies for a period of six months.
For particulars see the City Record.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR FORAGE.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 22, 1874, for hay, oats, straw, and feed.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A PRETENTIOUS CRIMINAL.

A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE SON OF A GREAT COMPOSER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Julius L. Mendelssohn, a man about thirty years of age, who claims to be the son of the great German composer of that name, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions charged with forgery yesterday, six indictments for that offense having been found against him. The accused, during his incarceration in the Tombs, resorted to several subterfuges to carry out the idea that he was the son of the great composer. Among those referred to by him as acquaintances in this City was August Belmont, by whom, however, he was repudiated. Some persons who credited the prisoner's story communicated with the members of Mendelssohn's family in Europe, and he was denounced by them as an impostor. The claimant's story was first doubted because, in referring to matters in the life of his alleged father, he gave dates and events known to correspond and suit those in the life of Meyerbeer. On the 4th of June the prisoner Mendelssohn, in company with Edmund Hauschild, (jointly indicted with the prisoner,) went into Julius Koenig's cigar store, No. 369 Third avenue, and purchased cigars and tobacco worth $345, tendering in payment a check for $400 on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, purporting to be signed by Max Stadler, a clothier, doing business at Church and White streets. The prisoner indorsed the check. Mendelssohn asked for the $55 change in cash, but Mr. Koenig not happening to have that amount, Mendelssohn requested $25, at the same time displaying a number of other checks to the amount of about $10,000, all bearing the signature of Max Stadler. Koenig thereupon gave the $25, and subsequently discovered that the check was a forgery. On the same day Mendelssohn and his friend went into Hugh Retzlaff's jewelry store, No. 175 Second street, and purchased gold watches, chains, and jewelry worth $906. Mendelssohn magnanimously presented one watch and chain to his friend Hauschild, and put the remainder of the property in his pocket. In payment he tendered a check for $1,000, signed and indorsed as the former, and asked for the change. Mr. Retzlaff did not care to accept a check for so large an amount, and retained the jewelry until he should inquire as to the genuineness of the paper. He gave Mendelssohn no money. The check was presented at the bank next day, and, of course, found to be a forgery. Officer Waters testified that he arrested Mendelssohn in Hauschild's house, on the 4th of June, and arrested Hauschild next day. After the evidence for the prosecution had been taken, Mr. Kintzing, counsel for Mendelssohn, moved, on several points, one of which was that the name on the checks was Stadley, not Stadler, that the court direct the jury to acquit. The motion was denied, and the prisoner took the stand in his own defense. In answer to the questions of counsel, Mendelssohn said that he was a doctor, and had filled the position of interpreter at Yokohama. In traveling from that city to San Francisco, en route to Europe, he made the acquaintance, on board the steam-ship Java, of a New-York merchant named Max Stadler, or Stadley, to whom he sold $10,000 worth of morphine, the money to be paid in New-York. Stadler gave him a check for $10,000 on arriving in this City, which he (Mendelssohn) took to a bank on Third avenue for the purpose of opening an account. The bank President informed him that he should be identified before his check could be received, whereupon the prisoner said he went to Stadler and complained that he could not obtain money on the paper. Stadler then gave him a number of smaller checks in exchange for the large one, and it was one of those that the prisoner tendered to Koenig, to whose store he had been taken by Hauschild to purchase a quantity of cigars and tobacco which he wished to take to Europe. Mendelssohn denied that he had forged the checks produced in evidence, but reiterated his assertion that they had been given to him by the purchaser of his opium—the mysterious Max Stadler. After the summing up Judge Sutherland charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty, and, after the denial of a motion in arrest of judgment made by prisoner's counsel, Judge Sutherland sentenced Mendelssohn to five years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE STEAM-SHIP ENGLAND.

THE ENGLAND OF THE NATIONAL LINE—A MAGNIFICENT VESSEL—DESCRIPTION OF HER IMPROVEMENTS.

The iron screw steam-ship England, of the National Line of steam-ships, sails for Europe to-day. Yesterday an entertainment was given aboard of the ship, to which a number of friends of the company and the Captain were invited. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Perry, Scott, Wm. Macalister, passenger agent for the line, and several representatives of the press. A thorough inspection of the vessel was made for the benefit of the guests. The England has been laid up for repairs at Liverpool for more than a year. During that time she has been thoroughly overhauled, refitted, and re-upholstered, and is now a comparatively new ship. She is one of the largest ocean steamers afloat, her tonnage being 4,500; length, 453 feet; depth of hold, 35 feet 3 inches, and breadth of beam, 42 feet. Her machinery is entirely new. She is now furnished with compound direct-acting engines. The low-pressure has a cylinder 90 inches in diameter, and the high-pressure a cylinder 55 inches in diameter, and a length of stroke of 4 feet. To furnish steam for these powerful engines there are three boilers 12 feet 3 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, with six furnaces in each 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, the plates being 1 inch thick. The engines have a horse-power of 2,300 and a working pressure of seventy-five pounds per inch. In addition to the propelling machinery of the craft she has also six powerful double-cylinder steam winches for discharging cargo, a double-cylinder windlass for weighing anchor, and is fitted with the McFarlan Gray steam-steering gear, beside the ordinary steering apparatus in case of accident. The accommodations for passengers are excellent. The cabins and saloons are not of the gorgeous style which is the prevalent characteristic on many steam-ships, but they are elegant, and at the same time cosy and comfortable. The main saloon is located away aft, and is entirely isolated from the state-rooms. As in other ocean steam-ships there is a ladies' cabin below, but there is an improvement on many in the providing of a commodious ladies' cabin on deck. The gentlemen, too, are furnished with a large saloon on deck, into which they can retire and smoke when they feel tired of promenading on deck. The state-rooms are neat, airy, and comfortable. The cabins, saloons, and state-rooms have oak-grained sides and white ceilings, and the cushioned sofas are covered with red plush, the general effect being very cheerful. The quarters for steerage passengers are decidedly comfortable, and they are provided with a fine kitchen partitioned off from the one where the food for cabin passengers is cooked. The England brought over in her last voyage to this City 108 cabin passengers, but she can accommodate 125. She is allowed by the English Government Survey to carry 1,326 passengers in the steerage. In case of sickness among the latter, there is a comfortable hospital department where they can be treated. As has been stated, the ship is provided with patent steam steering apparatus, and a steam windlass for weighing anchor. The officers and crew of the ship, who, by the way, are supplied with excellent quarters, number 115. N. Hyslop Thompson, who commanded the Great Eastern when she laid her last Atlantic cable, is the Captain. He is a thorough-going seaman, and rose in the service of the National Line before he took command of the largest ship in the world. The other officers of the England are as follows: Chief Officer, A. B. Hadley; Second Officer, D. Roberts; Third Officer, K. J. Ottaway; Fourth Officer, J. Friths; Purser, Archibald Bell; Surgeon, Dr. Bridgeford; Chief Steward, Thomas Hughes; Chief Engineer, Daniel Hendry; Second, W. Wilson; Third, W. Hercher; Fourth, A. McNeish; Fifth, M. Atkinson; Sixth, A. McKenzie; Seventh, W. Beckett. The fleet of the company now consists of the England, 4,500 tons burden; Spain, 4,871; Egypt, 5,089; Canada, 4,276; Greece, 4,310; Italy, 4,341; France, 3,676; The Queen, 4,471; Denmark, 3,724; Holland, 3,847; Holsatia, 3,976; Erin, 4,040.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

Mrs. Marian Roberts, of No. 111 Cliff street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with stabbing Maurice Clifford, a boy of sixteen, in the back. It appears that on Thursday evening, about 9 o'clock, three boys, one of whom was Maurice, were sitting in a doorway opposite her house. They were noisy, and Mrs. Roberts quarreled with them, and accused them of having tried to enter Hull's soap factory, near by. They answered, and wound up by calling her hard names. She went into the house, procured a case knife, and deliberately crossed the street and attacked them, with the result above stated. When taken to the station-house her manner was very defiant. The Sergeant at the desk asked her how it was possible that she could stab a boy for merely calling her out of her name. She replied that she would stab her father under similar circumstances. At the Tombs, yesterday, she said that when she went from her house it was with the intention of going to the station-house to make a complaint against the boys, but it being shown that there was no necessity to cross the street for that purpose, and that it was, in reality, out of her way, Justice Flammer committed her to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S NEW ROUTE.

THE TIMES of Aug. 27 predicted that the purchase of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, by the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company would lead to the control of the Peninsula railroads by that company, in the interest of New-York, and undoubtedly it was the intention of that company to form a line of ocean steamers to Lewes, Del. The pioneer steamer of the new route leaves New-York on Monday morning next, and a steamer will be dispatched every subsequent Monday, until business warrants an increased number of vessels. Should the Old Dominion Company succeed in their new undertaking as they anticipate, they will draw from Philadelphia the freight and passenger business of nearly all of the lower Peninsula. By their recent purchase of forty miles of railroad they absolutely control seventy miles, and by building six miles more of road over an almost perfectly level country, they gain almost as absolutely an hundred and twenty miles more, and with it the key to all the vegetable and fruit traffic of Lower Delaware, Maryland, and the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia.

THE TITLE DEED FORGERIES.

THE NEW-JERSEY SECRETARY OF STATE AT THE TOMBS YESTERDAY—BAIL FIXED FOR SOME OF THE DELINQUENTS.

No further arrests were made yesterday of persons suspected of being concerned in the title-deed forgeries, the officers engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators being engaged in procuring testimony upon which to hold the parties already in custody. Mr. M. C. Kelsey, the Secretary of State of New-Jersey, was at the Tombs yesterday to ascertain what had been done with the prisoners. He examined the deeds and bonds seized by the Police, and told a TIMES reporter that all the deeds described in the schedule deposited in his office by the Palisade Fire Insurance Company were gotten up in the same style, and with the same lavish display of red ink and elaborate penmanship. He said he very much feared that there was not a single valid document among them. Mr. Kelsey yesterday made complaint to the Chief of Police of Jersey City that Charles Sacia, President of the Palisade Fire Insurance Company, and one French, the actuary and executive officer of the same institution, had conspired together to defraud by depositing a false and fraudulent schedule of their assets. The offices of the company were taken possession of by the Police of Jersey City, and a large number of title deeds, bonds and mortgages for property of various descriptions, in Jersey City, New-York, and Brooklyn, all of which are supposed to be forged, were found. French was arrested and held for examination, and Wesley Webber and Julian Columbani were examined yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court. In the case of the first mentioned, Messrs. John Socias, of No. 438 Broome street, and William Hayes, of No. 42 Washington street, Jersey City, appeared to testify. Mr. Socias told substantially the same story as was given in THE TIMES of yesterday, and had his statement corroborated by his counsel, Mr. M. Posada, of No. 110 Broadway, who was present at the consummation of the bargain between the parties, when the worthless mortgage was exchanged for valuable property. Mr. Hayes gave the history of the trade by which he was swindled out of a sloop, and received therefor a document of the same nature as that given to Socias. The result of their testimony was that Justice Flammer decided to hold Webber in default of $2,000 bail in each case. Mr. David Lennox, Deputy Register, identified Columbani as the man who had applied for the forged mortgage on Monday last, and who had said he was Gerken, the grantee of the instrument. Columbani's counsel moved that he should be discharged on the ground that no offense had been proved. The motion was denied, and his bail was fixed in the sum of $5,000.

The counsel for Mr. Joseph G. Lawrence asked that his client be released, on the ground that no charge had been preferred against him. Justice Flammer said that he would hold him in the House of Detention as a witness. The counsel vehemently opposed this course, and demanded that the amount of his client's bail should be fixed. Justice Flammer then said he would accept $1,000 bail. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, then told the Justice that he had been informed in the District Attorney's office that Lawrence had once been sentenced to seven years in the State Prison for a fraud committed in a matter connected with the United States Courts. Lawrence's counsel asserted, with much indignation, that the statement was false in regard to his client, and that the person alluded to must have been some one else of the same name.

A SINGULAR LITTLE TRUANT.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick Callahan brought to Police Head-quarters a boy aged eleven years whom he found wandering about Pier No. 23 East River, where he was being teased by the men on the docks. Inspector Dilks questioned the lad, who told a story of which the following is the substance: He gave his name as Edward Powell, and said that he lived in New-Orleans until the death of his father, when his mother came on with him to this City, and they went to live in Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue. His mother died about nine months ago, and he was subsequently taken back to New-Orleans by a Mr. Clarence, to look for an uncle who lived there. He could not find his uncle, and Mr. Clarence died with the yellow-fever. The folks with whom he boarded then gave him what money Mr. Clarence had left, which was very little, and he again returned to New-York on the City of San Antonio. He was met by a lady, named Dora Hartman, who lives at No. 147 West Eleventh street, and taken to her house to board, after hearing his story. He got tired of living in this way, and started out to find work, a few weeks ago, and obtained odd jobs about houses, until he met a Dr. Powell, to whom he told his story, and who told him that his uncle lived at No. 132 Canal street, New-Orleans. Intending to again go to New-Orleans to find his uncle, he haunted Pier No. 23, hoping that the Captain of the San Antonio would let him work his passage back. The Inspector sent around for Dora Hartman, the boy spoke of, and last night that lady called at the Central Office accompanied by her husband, and when the boy was brought in Mrs. Hartman immediately said, "Why this is my son." The boy hung his head and would not answer any of the questions put to him. It was then explained to the Inspector that they formerly lived in New-Orleans, and this accounts for the boy's knowledge of the place. He left home yesterday morning and his parents did not know what had become of him. They took him home last night.

THE RUSSIAN CZAR'S "NAME-DAY."

Yesterday being the "name-day" of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, it was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at the provisional chapel of the Greek Catholic Church, at No. 951 Second Avenue. The Russian "name-day," it may need to be said, is what our christening day would be were it celebrated as is our birthday. The "name-day" of the Emperor is in Russia a great public festival. There the exercises at the church are attended by great crowds, composed of the civil and military officers of the Empire, who are all compelled, or rather "expected," to be present. Accordingly, there were present at the services yesterday, Mr. De Voight, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. De Bodisco, the Russian Consul General, besides a number of others of that church and nationality. The liturgy of St. Chrysostom was chanted by Rev. Mr. Bjerring, assisted by a choir of Russian gentlemen. On account of the length of the liturgy no sermon was preached. The present chapel, it may be added, is only provisional. The Russian Government, by which the chapel is sustained here as it is in every city in the world where there is a Russian Embassy, have secured two lots of ground on Lexington avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second street, at a cost of $20,000, on which a permanent chapel will soon be erected. The plans for it, in the Byzantine style of architecture, have been completed and forwarded to Russia. Their return and approval is all that is awaited before commencing building. The chapel is not sustained with any proselytizing views whatever, but solely for the benefit of its Russian congregation here. It numbers about 150 regularly, but the arrival of a Russian or Greek ship often largely increases it.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Alderman Cooper, President of the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to investigate the charges preferred against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday addressed a communication to President Laimbeer, formally notifying him to reply in writing to the report of the Commissioner of Accounts. President Laimbeer received the letter in the afternoon, but Mr. Cooper says that the investigation will not commence before Monday. It is proposed to examine the charges and the reply, and then call a meeting at which Commissioner Howe and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will be present. A suggestion is now under consideration to engage the services of an expert in accounts while the Committee is examining the books of the department.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Nicholas Sands, Bridget Haynes, and Rachel Bradey, a colored woman, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John F. Stone, of Cincinnati, who gave the name of Lee Spencer, pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal a watch and chain, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George Marshall pleaded guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years....Stephen Brown pleaded guilty to carrying burglars' tools, and was sent to State Prison for one year....Charles Williams pleaded guilty to assaulting Police Officer Hinkill, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

CORONERS' CASES.

The cases reported at the Coroner's office yesterday were Mary T. Rooney, aged twenty-seven months, of No. 197 Allen street, fell from the fourth-story window at No. 208 Forsyth street....Thomas Curran, No. 256 Henry street, died yesterday from injuries received by being crushed between a canal-boat and the bridge on the Erie Canal about two weeks ago....Yesterday morning an unknown man died suddenly in the rear tenement house No. 104 Essex street. Coroner Croker was requested to call and see about it....Peter Daley, of No. 418 East Fourteenth street, died yesterday at the Essex Market Prison, from drunkenness. The deceased was committed by Justice Otterbourg on the 8th inst., on complaint of his wife.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, was held last evening at the Fiftieth Street Presbyterian Church. In the absence of Mr. Henry B. Smith, the President of the Association, Mr. Milnor Finlay, First Vice President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the former meeting, at which the organization of the Association was effected, were read by the Secretary, Mr. Julius Reiche, and adopted. In addition to the 225 members already on the rolls, Mr. Wilson Berryman, from the Committee on Enrollment, presented the names of some 300 more, who were present and signed the books. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance reported progress, and that sufficient funds were in hand for the present to get on well, but more would be wanted by and by for the legitimate expenses of the association. The Committee on Enrollment reported that a circular had been printed together with a map of the Assembly District, giving the various election districts. The nomination of the members to compose the Executive Committee was deferred till the next meeting. It was voted to select a member from each election district to serve on the Executive Committee. The Committee on Constitution and ByLaws were not ready to report. The meeting was a very full and enthusiastic one, and after the regular business was got through with was briefly addressed by Mr. F. G. Gedney, Col. Mason, Hon. Nathan Appleton, and Mr. Grady. Mr. Gedney said that some of the best Republican work in the City had been done in this district, and he hoped the reputation of the district would be maintained. To do this the young men must come forward and take part in politics. Some time since THE NEW-YORK TIMES in an editorial urged young men of culture and character to take an interest and active part in political affairs. It would be a safeguard against corrupt rings and disreputable practices. The speaker thought as young men of education and standing were not prone to be corrupt, so they were not given to political asperities and partisanship. He deplored the partisan feeling engendered by the campaign of two years ago. The misrepresentations and caricatures of Gen. Grant, the patriotic soldier, and Horace Greeley, the pure-minded man, were in bad taste and to be regretted. Whenever the young men had entered politics they had exerted a good influence, and in most cases were successful in carrying out measures of reform. It is said that the mission of the Republican Party had ended, but so long as a blow remained to be struck in the interest of reform and good government, that blow in this City and County must be struck by the Republican Party.

Col. Mason said that he had just dropped in, as he generally did when he heard that a Republican meeting was to be held. He congratulated the young men of the district and this association on the very apparent success of their present movement. He thought that the young men, of all others, ought to be invited to take part in politics. They could not begin too early. Even minors should be admitted to such organizations as the present one. The science of administering the Government should be learned by every man, and there was no time like youth for such education. The Republican Party was always in the interest of reform, and should be sustained. The speaker urged the association to work in co-operation with the regular association of the district already in operation. Messrs. Appleton and Grady followed in nearly the same strain, when the meeting adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The rooms of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association were more than filled at the meeting last evening. Judge Henry E. Howland, the President of the Association, being absent upon a tour in Europe, Alderman Billings was chosen Chairman *pro tem.* After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, recording the admission of 187 additional members, thirty-eight applications for membership were received. The Committee on Admissions reported favorably on nine names, and their report was accepted. Judge Howland being expected to arrive in this City by to-day or to-morrow, a committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Biglin, Lawrence, Rullman, Wilmerding, Keirby, and Billings were appointed to receive him. There being no other business of importance, the association adjourned to the second Friday in October. Previous to the meeting of the General Association, its Executive Committee appointed a subcommittee of five to act upon the appointment of Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections. This committee consists of Messrs. Biglin, Billings, Nordenshield, Cosgrove, and Keirby.

THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A regular meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association took place last evening, at No. 20 St. Mark's place, John H. Brady, presiding. Spirited addresses were delivered by Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney and James W. Hanes. The following gentlemen were nominated for delegates and alternates to the Utica Convention: Delegates—John H. Brady and Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Herman J. Carter and August Kirk. The following resolutions offered by Mr. Boyd were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Republican government and free institutions can only be maintained by the cordial and active co-operation of all legal voters, and

Whereas, The evil practices that have crept into public affairs are directly and almost entirely traceable to the indifference and neglect of duty of too many of the best and most substantial citizens, therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat the Republican electors of this district to unite in the proceedings of this association, to the end that suitable persons may be selected for inspectors, poll-clerks, and other election officers, and that proper candidates may be nominated for the several County, City, and other local offices.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the City of Yonkers and the town of West Chester, in Westchester County, and the late towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, now constituting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, will hold a convention at Morrisania this afternoon, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent the district in the State Convention.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Democratic Convention, held at the Court-house at Richmond, yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse: From Castleton, Frank McElroy; Middletown, Frederick White; Southfield, Samuel R. Brick, Jr. Alternates—Cornelius C. Ellis, of Westfield; Christopher Jones and Joseph Heath, of Northfield. Delegates to the Judiciary Convention—George Ellis, of Westfield; John G. Vaughn, of Southfield, and August Prentice, of Castleton.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following delegates and alternates were elected at the Kings County Assembly District Conventions, last evening, to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 16th inst. The delegates are about equally divided between John A. Lott and Judge Church for first choice for Governor. There are very few Tilden men:

First Assembly District—Jas. B. Craig, Hugh McLaughlin, John Kyburn. Alternates—Alden B. Swan, Chas. Johnson, John M. Clancy.

Second Assembly District—Hugh McLaughlin, Geo. K. Baldwin, Jas. Dillon. Alternates—M. J. Cullen, Dr. H. S. Simms, John Norton.

Third Assembly District—Thos. Kinsella, Dominick Roche, Thos. Feran. No alternates.

Fourth Assembly District—John G. Schumacker, John Delmar, Col. Dugan. Alternates—Jas. McGarry, Chauncey Bagnel, Thos. McGrath.

Fifth Assembly District—Wm. C. Kingsley, Thos. M. Reilly, Jas. F. Pierce. Alternates—Wm. Bryant, Hassan H. Wheeler, Wm. A. Powers.

Sixth Assembly District—John Raber, Daniel Hughes, Jas. Loughran. No alternates.

Seventh Assembly District—John W. Newman, Rodney Thursby, Chas. L. Lyon. Alternates—Thos. J. Kenna, Francis Nolan, H. M. Dickson.

Eighth Assembly District—Dr. Jas. F. Feeley, Bernard Silverman, L. A. Whitehill. Alternates—Geo. B. Hooton, Edward Zoöles, Peter Reitzner.

Ninth Assembly District—John C. Jacobs, Geo. G. Herman, Michael Finegan. Alternates—Edward Murphy, Jas. Ryan, John Harrington.

NOTES.

A regular meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Charles H. Wilson presiding. A number of new members were elected, and the meeting adjourned. Subsequently a caucus took place, and delegates were elected to the Utica Convention.

A political club has been formed by the German residents of the Sixteenth Ward, under the title of the "German Citizens' Association of the Sixteenth Ward." The following officers were elected: Justus Schoenewald, President; Theodore Itzstein, Vice President; Philip Hohbein, Secretary; Henry Ruppell, Treasurer; Edward Hermann, Sergeant-at-Arms.

STABBED BY A FELLOW-WORKMAN.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon James McCann, aged thirty-five years, and living at the corner of Hubert and Washington streets, quarreled with George Ross, of Pier No. 39, East River. During the affray Ross drew a pocket-knife and stabbed McCann in the right hip, inflicting a terrible wound. Ross, seeing what he had done, ran off, and the wounded man was taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed by the Police Surgeon, who pronounced it dangerous, and ordered his removal to the Park Hospital, where he was subsequently taken. Ross was arrested afterward, and locked up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The City of Peking will be open for public inspection to-day.

The veterans of the Mexican War resident in this City will have the annual celebration at Harlem River Park on Monday next.

The wholesale hardware dealers of this City will hereafter close their stores at 3 o'clock on Saturdays, commencing to-day.

The Governor's Room in the City Hall is being fitted up for the use of the Grand Jury, and they will probably take possession of it on Monday.

The invalids at Bellevue will be treated to a picnic to-day on board the steamer Bellevue. She will go to Glen Cove, and the sufferers will enjoy music and a good luncheon.

Oavari Barrio and Mio Carpio, charged with stealing United States mail bags, were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday and held for examination in default of $250 bail each.

William Livingston was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of clothes from Joseph E. Weismann, of No. 89 Christopher street.

The Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club, open to all amateurs, will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at the club grounds, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Mott avenue, on the Westchester side of the Harlem River.

It was reported at the Coroner's Office, yesterday, that Mary A. Hall died in the morning from malpractice, at No. 148 Wooster street. Coroner Croker called at the house, and a post-mortem examination showed that she had died from peritonitis.

Yesterday Samuel Stricker was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn charged with concealing assets, amounting to some $65,000, with intent to defraud his creditors, after he had been adjudicated a bankrupt. He was held for examination.

The examination of the charges against Mr. Garrett B. Tunison, the Superintendent of Station L, at Harlem, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Betts. Several witnesses for the defense were examined, and the case was adjourned until 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Kate Quinn and Eliza Haley were taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for taking a wallet containing $140 from the pocket of Francis Deluste, of No. 158 Spring street, on the night of the 10th inst., in Elizabeth street. They were committed in default of $1,500 bail each.

The funeral of Rev. Eastburne Benjamin, who died on Tuesday last, at Morristown, N. J., took place yesterday morning, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. A large number of clergymen attended the services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. Dr. Cooke.

A gentleman called at the Central Office yesterday, and informed Inspector Dilks that two children, named James Burns and Patrick Finnegan, aged two and three years respectively, had been abducted from No. 308 East Thirty-sixth street, where they had been playing, by an unknown man. A description of the missing children was sent to the different police stations, but they had already been found straying, at Third avenue and Sixteenth street, by Officer Mulvey, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The officer brought the little wanderers to the station-house, where they were quickly claimed by their parents.

BROOKLYN.

Next Monday the calendar for the September term of the County Court will be called.

The annual Fall regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place on Thursday, Sept. 24.

There were 1,006 new cases treated at the Long Island College Hospital during the month of August. Of the patients, 439 were males and 567 females.

Judge Pratt has granted an order sequestrating the property and effects of the Wilson Consolidated Oil Company, on application of D. B. Thompson, and appointed John H. Wilson Receiver.

Anthony Murdock, of No. 105 North Sixth street, and August W. Jacobs, of Atlantic street, had their licenses revoked yesterday by the Board of Excise for having kept their liquor stores open on Sunday.

Owing to the long-continued drought, the water supply is falling off in several sections of the city. The Commissioners of the Board of City Works recommend citizens to economize the water as much as possible.

Bernard N. Dunlevy, charged by H. W. Harned & Co., cigar manufacturers, with collecting and converting to his own use $500, was placed under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice Delmar, yesterday.

Lizzie Munger, the woman who took away the infant child of Mr. Jacob Hager from the latter's residence at No. 124 Franklin street, on Tuesday, admitting last evening that she left the child where it was found, in New-York, yesterday.

In the suit of Valentine Seibert against the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company, Judge Neilson yesterday confirmed the report of the Receiver, Robert Johnson. The road has been sold, and has been operated for the past ten months by a new company.

Mayor Hunter and Commissioner Whiting, accompanied by Engineer Adams, yesterday inspected a number of streets in this city which were reported to be in a dangerous condition. The laborers recently discharged by the Board of City Works will be put to work on such of the streets as require immediate repair.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new driving park at Katonah has been formally opened.

The annual election for officers of the different fire companies of Peekskill resulted in the choice of Mr. Cornelius V. Simpkins for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Peekskill for three years, and Pierre L. Paulding, Assistant.

The cat-rigged yachts Byron, Gertrude, Ripple, and Tillie will have a race to-day, starting from a point in Echo Bay, to and around a stake-boat anchored off Scotch Caps, near Rye Beach, and return.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Burlington County Convention will meet on the 14th inst.

The Essex County Democratic Congressional Convention will be held on the 29th inst.

Complaints are being made of the unsafe and unhealthy condition of the Public Schools in Hoboken.

A freight car on the Erie Railway was broken open and robbed of a quantity of shoes, at Sufferns, N. Y., on Thursday night.

The residence of Charles Perveil, on Jersey City Heights, was robbed by sneak thieves, on Thursday, of silver-ware valued at $50.

Officer Kipp, of Jersey City, who was so brutally beaten last Sunday night, has so far recovered as to be able to be out yesterday.

Michael Smith, of Harrison, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of stealing $39 from George Henry.

The Bergen County Republican Convention will be held at Hackensack on the 23d inst. The contest for the Senatorial nomination lies between Gen. Jardine and Francis Howland.

The draw-bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Raritan River at New-Brunswick broke on Thursday, and some portions of the timber fell into the canal. It was repaired and travel resumed after a brief delay.

John T. Pierson, of Plainfield, who was injured about two years ago, in consequence of his horses being frightened by a Central Railroad train and running away, has recovered $750 from the railroad company.

The four-oared shell race between the Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Triton Rowing Association, of Bayonne, takes place in the Passaic River, at Newark, this afternoon. The distance is three miles, with one turn.

At the regular meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance held on Thursday evening, the City Treasurer reported a cash balance of $54,730 73 in the Treasury, and the City Controller reported receipts amounting to $47,167 58.

The Common Council of Passaic has passed an ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits. The cemeteries of the First Reformed Church and the True Reformed Church are practically closed in consequence.

The corner-stone of the new St. Mary's Academy in Newark will be laid to-morrow afternoon with imposing ceremonies. There will be a large procession, composed of all the Irish and Temperance Societies in the city, as well as several military organizations. The address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New-York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad emigrant train which left New-York at 6:35 P. M. on Thursday, met with a serious accident while running between Plainsboro and Monmouth Junction. The axle of an Adams' express car broke, and the car was shattered in pieces, while four others were very seriously damaged. Several of the emigrant passengers were slightly bruised and cut by the [illegible], but none of them sustained any serious injuries. Word was at once telegraphed to New-Brunswick, and soon wrecking trains and a large gang of workmen were busily engaged in removing the débris. Although this work was not completed until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, travel was delayed only an hour and a half until arrangements could be made to switch the trains over to the north-bound track.

The Board of Commissioners of Appeal and for Equalizing Assessments for Taxes have been investigating the matter, and find that Hudson County has been paying an undue proportion of State taxes, in consequence of the large amount of untaxable railroad property in the county, and which is included in the assessment for State tax paid by the county. An effort will be made to secure relief at the next session of the Legislature.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Peter V. Hagner, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Pay Director Henry Etting, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge John F. Talcott, of Buffalo, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Stephen V. Benét, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE CAPIAS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Notices have been served on United States District Attorney Bliss, that on the 16th of the present month motions will be made before Judge Blatchford to vacate and set aside capiases in certain suits recently brought in the United States District Court, on the ground that the court can acquire no jurisdiction of such actions, unless by the issue of service of a summons in the form prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York. The act of June 6, 1872, requires the United States practice to conform, as much as may be, to the State practice, and the motions are evidently grounded upon the provisions of that act.

HELD FOR BURGLARY.

Richard Ryan, of No. 66 Centre street, was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary. Mr. John F. Dewey, of No. 201 Chambers street, testified that on Thursday night Ryan broke into the store of Messrs. Millick Brothers & Easton, fruit and produce dealers, No. 199 Chambers street, and took two overcoats worth $5 each. He saw Ryan coming out with the property and caused his arrest. Ryan was held in default of $1,000 bail.

DEEP CURRENTS IN THE PACIFIC.

After a year's cruise, the Tuscarora steamed into the harbor of San Francisco on the 21 inst., just a year from the day of her starting on her voyage of exploration. Her work has been preliminary to the construction of a telegraphic line uniting this country with Asia and Europe by way of Japan and other islands of the Pacific. Speaking of her voyage, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "The soundings have disclosed some curious natural phenomena. On starting on their return from Japan, they soon found a sudden descent of the ocean-bed, which was sounded to the depth of nearly six miles, the deepest water ever measured. But more curious still was the fact that the sounding apparatus fell into a powerful undercurrent, a tide setting strongly toward the north, and which finally parted the line only a few fathoms from the surface. It would seem that this current must tend toward Behring's Straits. If so, that is the route which would be the most practicable for those adventurous hunters for the open Polar Sea and the North Pole to take in their efforts to solve the question. The idea of M. Pavy, who was here a few years ago, earnest in the advocacy of that route, and proposing to take it, may prove eventually the correct one. We feel satisfied that the route attempted by Drs. Kane, Hayes, and others, will not do. They who attempt it are certain of a continuous and strong current against them, while by the Behring's Straits route it is in favor of the explorer. It may be, and probably is the case, that that this strong current, found by the Tuscarora to the east of Japan, has had its influence in creating that deep channel in the ocean-bed. Such is doubtless the cause of the great depth of the Gulf Stream from the Gulf of Mexico. The currents have gradually made the channels. It would appear that this channel to the east of Japan is a continuous one, for the party of the Tuscarora did not find any bridge across it, or any place where it was less than nearly 20,000 feet. This may not prove the most favorable result for the cable proposed some day to be laid, but, on the other hand, it may prove of great interest to navigators, and especially to those wrought up by the spirit of adventure and discovery to the determination of some day reaching the open Polar Sea and the earth's pivot at the North Pole. That channel must carry a vast stream of warm water, and that may create and continue open water around the Pole."

IMPORTANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Monday says: "Very much of political and public interest will centre in the next Legislature. Within the first three weeks of the session it will have to choose the successor of Mr. Fenton in the United States Senate, and nothing more should be needed to stimulate Republicans to the utmost activity and discretion. In that position we should seek to place a Republican of tried ability and experience—one who is in full accord with the best public sentiment, and who will worthily represent the great interests of this State in the practical questions now coming to the front. Since the formation of the Republican Party we have never failed in this State to elect the Senator, and we must run no risk of failing now. Proper attention and wisdom will put our success beyond a contingency. There are other reasons why special care should be given to the composition of the next Assembly. In case the constitutional amendments should be adopted, the next Legislature will have to frame the system of general laws for which they provide. This is a work of great delicacy and importance. We fear that it is not yet fully appreciated by the people of the State, and that its essential requirements are not altogether realized. It is possible, of course, that the amendments may be defeated, and that no such duty will devolve upon the next Legislature. But all who are honestly interested in the true well-being of the State will hope and labor for their adoption, and in making our nominations we should proceed upon the assumption that this result will be attained. To the preparation of such a series of general laws as will then be required, the best intellect should be applied. They are designed to take the place of very much of the special legislation which now incumbers the statute-books, and to make them comprehensive enough to cover the whole field and flexible enough to meet every case, will demand a nicety of adjustment which only ripe thought, experience, and capacity can provide. With discretion in the nominations and earnestness in the canvass, there need be no danger of the result. But no risks should be run. We urge upon Republicans everywhere the importance of presenting strong, popular, unobjectionable candidates. Let our best men give their attention to this matter, and all will be well."

SCARLATINA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The report of Dr. H. Gibbons, Jr., Health Officer of San Francisco, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, gives the following figures: Total number of deaths, 4,013, being ten per cent. more than last year, with but seven per cent. increase of population. The increase is largely due to scarlatina. The mortality among the Chinese increased fifty per cent. The diseases are classified as follows: Deaths from zymotic diseases, 922; deaths from constitutional diseases, 728; deaths from local diseases, 1,428; deaths from developmental diseases, 429; deaths from violence or negligence, 187; deaths from unknown causes, 319; total, 4,013. In the early part of 1873 there was an epidemic which carried off 56 persons. But the ravages of scarlatina this year were much more deadly. During the past fiscal year the deaths from scarlatina numbered 387; small-pox, 48; measles, 6; diphtheria, 38; croup, 28; whooping-cough, 32—a total of 598 deaths from these six diseases. Two-thirds of the decedents from scarlatina were under five years of age, only thirty exceeded ten years, and but two were between thirty and forty years of age. A singular feature was the preponderance of females over males, the excess being over 10 per cent. The disease was most deadly in the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Wards. These wards contain 7,018 children under five years of age, and there were 159 deaths from scarlatina, or a mortality of 2½ per cent. In the Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, containing a population of 7,685 children under five years of age, there were only 115 fatal cases of scarlatina, or a mortality of 1½ per cent.

A. H. STEPHENS' ACCEPTANCE.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election to Congress in the Eighth District of Georgia. In his letter to the committee he says: "In view of all the circumstances, to say that I was most profoundly and gratefully affected by the very great honor thus conferred, and this signal expression of popular favor and confidence, would come far short of a full utterance of the emotions it excites. Suffice it, therefore, for me briefly to say, in reply to your request in behalf of the convention, that I cannot refuse the nomination so tendered. It is cordially accepted. I moreover take this occasion to say to you, and to all the people of the district, that if I should be elected, I will serve them—watch, guard, and defend their rights, honor, and interests—to the utmost of my ability. The leading feature of my antecedents, to which you allude, has been a thorough devotion to those great principles of constitutional liberty which underlie the whole fabric of our American free institutions; and in the enactment, as well as the administration of the laws, State and Federal, an earnest effort to mete out to every one, without regard to condition in life, that exact and perfect justice which should be the object of all good government."

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Spanish gold, 190@191; American, 193@194. Exchange irregular; on the United States 60 days currency, 78@80 premium; short sight, 83@85 premium; 60 days gold, 94@95 premium; short sight, 98@100 premium; on London, 118@120 premium; on Paris, 96@98 premium. Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 15½@16 reals ⅌ arrobe.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cattle quiet and unchanged at $2 10@$3 25 for Texans; $5@$5 75 for fair to choice natives; $6@$6 30 for extra; receipts, 1,9 0; shipments, 600. Hogs fairly active and firm for good grades; dull and inactive for common; good to choice, $6 75@$7 80; extra, $8 10; common to medium $5 50@$6 40; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 5,000. Sheep firm and steady at $3 75@$4 25; receipts, 400.

[Advertisement.]

"YOUR CHARACTER IN YOUR FACE."—The *Phrenological Journal*, a first-class $3 magazine, sent three months on trial for fifty cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Strangers and others should examine the various articles cleaned and dyed at E. LORD'S, and be convinced of the superiority of his method. Offices: No. 111 8th av.; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st.; No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS, ATTENTION!—KNOX has introduced his Fall fashion of gentlemen's HATS, creditable to his taste and undeniable talent, and sojourners at our hotels must not fail to inspect it before leaving the City. His stores are at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

MOULTON READY.—WOLCOTT'S Catarrh Annihilator always ready for the cure of catarrh; pints $1. Pain Paint ready for pain or inflammation. Depot, No. 181 Chatham square.

[Advertisement.]

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING for flat or steep roofs is the cheapest and best, and is indorsed by eighty-two fire insurance companies. Office No. 79 Maiden lane.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Havana.—Gregorio Menendez, Mrs. Camila Roche, A. Martines, Adel Salar, wife, and two children, Rafael Tura, Walter D. Munson, John Thomas Nagle, Henry Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, James W. Miller, Matthew Parker, James Aiken, J. Joaquin Polo, George J. McCreden, John Martin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pembroke, from Cardiff.—Dr. Fry, Mrs. Fry, A. R. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Curtis and infant, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bates, Mr. Lacock, Mr. Chessyre, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Ruland, Mr. Ruland, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Frost, Mr. Nash.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:38 | Sun sets.....6:14 | Moon rises..7:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:42 | Gov.Island...9:31 | Hell Gate..10:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Gilbert Thompson, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Heinrich Diercks, (Ger.,) Ridder, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Queensberry, (Br.,) Heening, London, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Vesta, (Norw.,) Frost, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Swift, (Br.,) Jean, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Rieck, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mindet, (Norw.,) Beck, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Armonia, (Ital.,) Maggio, Belfast, Ire., A. P. Agresta.

Brig Martinique, (Fr.,) Mangere, St. Pierre, Heeney, Suan & Son.

Schr. Vesta, (Br.,) Palmer, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Matilda, (Br.,) Rogers, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardiner, Port-au-Prince Aug. 31, St. Marc Sept. 4, Gonaives 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. Left in port, at Port-au-Prince, bark Tiaft d'Union, Billou; brig Annie, with lumber; schr. Goldfinder, with ice.

Steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Ship Lucy S. Wills, Pritchards, Boston, in ballast to Salter & Silvermore, in tow of steam-tugs Charles Allen and L. W. Winch.

Brig Agenora, (of Guernsey,) Bartley, Shields 82 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to order. Had variable weather.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Montevideo 49 ds., with hides to Chas. Luling—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mechanic, (of Portland,) Gould, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary A. Brown, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Orcutt, Virginia.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Alexandria.

Schr. Mary A. William, Jones, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Kelpie, Bryant, Shulee, N. S., 13 ds., with piling to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Cygnus, Steele, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, N. B., 16 ds., with piling to James Murray & Co.

Schr. Highland Lass, Cole, Rockport, Me., with lime to Jas. Haviland.

Schr. Margie, McFadden, Clark Island, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Silver Heels, Newman, Vineyard Haven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Jas. Holmes, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to Cre d Bros.

Schr. Kate and Luella, Perry, Bath, with ice for Albany.

Schr. Catawamteak, Babb, Vineyard Haven, with stone to order.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Peterson, Orient.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Campher, Hartley, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. W. S. Atwater, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Martin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Fall River.

Schr. A. D. Merritt, Bagley, Booth Bay.

Schr. Ida, Derving, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roanoke, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Game Cock, Brown, Millstone Point.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Somerset.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Nichols, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Young Teazer, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Thos. Morris, Rice, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Raymond, Havens, Newport.

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Huntress, Brown, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Niagra, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Kelly, Rockport, Mass.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Colina, for Antwerp; Georgia, for Bermuda; ship L. B. Gilchrist, for Savannah; bark Hermann, for Antwerp or Havre; brig Havana, for Rio Janeiro.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Haabets Anker, (Norw.,) Heinrichsen, from Rochefort, which arr. at Sandy Hook Sept. 5, for orders, came up to the City this afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

The bark Ellen Stevens, from Havana, before reported at quarantine, has come up.

Below, bark Battaha, from Cagliari; brig Laurella, from Porto Rico.

Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; John W. Garrett, for Cork; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Augusta, for Bremen; May Queen, for Rio.

Sld. brig George Latimer, for Ponce, Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore; barks Nydia, (Br.,) Harwood, from Singapore; Unione, (Ital.,) Gorrso, from Girgente; brig D. F. Brown, (Br.,) Ryder, from Surinam; schrs. A. H. Waite, Pettengill, from Baltimore; E. C. Yates, Watkins, from Baltimore; Calvin F. Baker, Sears, from Baltimore; Ella F. Cornell, Haives, from Philadelphia; Victory, Coombs, from Port Johnson; Enos B. Phillips, Baker, from Weehawken.

Sld. steamer Italy, for New-York.

Also arr. steamers Aries, Whilden, from Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; bark H. J. Libby, Brooks, from Grand Turk's Island; schrs. Farragut, Brown, from James River; Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, from Alexandria; Wave Crest, Davis, from Philadelphia; Fanny Butler, Sherman, from do.; Marshal Perrein, Gibbs, from do.; Mountain Laurel, Higgins, from Port Johnson; G. W. Rawley, Rawley, from do.; Martha Nichols, Ross, from New-York.

Cld. steamer John Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; barks Ocean Express, Crowell, for England, via Charleston, S. C.; John Boyd, Ellis, for Great Britain, via Bull River, S. C.; Idaho, Richardson, for Cienfuegos, via New-York; Black Eagle, Phillips, for Portland; brig Ella, Fulton, for Paysander, via Portland; schr. Fawn, Baker, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—Arr. schrs. David Clarkson, from Philadelphia; Mary Collins, from Booth Bay; Walter F. Parker, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 11.—Arr. revenue cutter Colfax; reports passed in for Baltimore brig Lauretta, from Porto Rico; Italian bark Battalia, from Engliari, Sardinia; encountered a gale off Bermuda Aug. 15, lost main and mizzen top-masts, rigged jury foremast, and proceeded; declined assistance.

Sld. barks Hunter and Ocean, for Liverpool, and fifty schrs., before reported.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—Sld. steamer San Jacinto, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 11.—A bark, with the loss of her foretopgallant is reported outside.

Gone to sea, barks Edith, for Naples; Augustine, and brig Catharine. The bark Mary Kellam and schr. Three Brothers remain here. All the schrs. collected here during the last two days have left.

Bark Grace E. Cann and brig Ida went to sea to-day.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 11.—Passed up, German bark Der Kleine Heinrich, from Ivigtut.

Passed down, revenue cutter Hamilton; Br. brig H. B. Jones, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Adelia Corson, David Collins, and Caroline Young, for Boston; James S. Watson, for Lynn; Fannie Hammer, for Nantucket; Carolina, for Millville; Georgia, for Bristol; yacht Eva, for New-York; steamer Norfolk, for Norfolk.

[illegible] John Stuaman and James H. Goslee, from [illegible] Garwood, from Boston.

Passed down, steamer Rattlesnake, for [illegible]; schrs. George Washington, for Barcoa; [illegible] den, for Fall River; E. [illegible] Hanuman, and Henry [illegible], for Boston.

The schr. Nellie Treat is here loading [illegible] for Boston.

Passed up, a German bark, from Liverpool.

Passed down, schrs. Sallie M. Evans, for [illegible]; Joseph Baymore, for Boston; Lehman Blew, for do.; [illegible] G. Knight, for Salem; Charles Carroll, for Hyannis; Moro A. Pratt, for Providence; Daniel Britten, for Boston; J. F. Alberger, for do.; Wm. G. Dearhaver, for do.

The United States steamer Gettysburg passed down, having in tow the United States monitor Lehigh. The United States steam light-house tender passed down with the five-fathom bank light-ship in tow.

The United States revenue cutter Hamilton has arrived from a cruise.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Cld. steamer Cortes, for New-York.

Arr. steamer City of Dallas, from New-York.

Arr. at the Passes, ship Expounder, from Liverpool.

Sld. yesterday, steamers Tonawanda and Clyde; to-day, steamers Andean and Espana.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—Cld. steamers Harrisburg, for Boston; Hunter, for Providence; barks Antoinetta C., for Genoa; Rhea, for Stettin; schrs. West Wind, for Fall River; Clara, for Danversport; Hattie Perry, for New-Bedford; Samuel C. Hart, for do.

Arr. brig Wm. McKean, from Milk River, Jamaica; bark Der Kleine Heinrich, from Ivigtut; schrs. West Wind, from Fall River; Clara, from Pawtucket; Lottie Beard, from Providence; Hattie Perry and Samuel C. Hart, from New-Bedford; M. R. W., from St. John, N. B.; Hope, West Point, Va.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—Arr. schrs. Philadelphia, Bowman, from Philadelphia, and Welaka, Perkins, from Belfast, Me. steamer Leo, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 10.—Arr. schrs. Diamond, from Rondout, for Lynn; Pavilion, Frankfort, Me., for Philadelphia; A. C. Buckley, Danversport, for do.; Sophia Godfrey, Boston, for do.; Webster Kelley, Bangor, for New-York; Exchange, Gardiner, for do.; Nettie Walker, Machias, for do.; American Chief, Rondout, for do.

Sld., schrs. Arizona, (whaler,) for New-Bedford; A. J. Dyer, Unexpected, (Br.,) Wm. A. Duboeq, Mountain Laurel, C. W. Dexter, Highlander, L. T. Knight, Walter E. Palmer, Onward, New Globe, George W. Rawley, H. W. Race, Paragon, Henry Whitney, L. M. Strout, and Mary A. Rice.

Wind S. W., fresh; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Sld. Adam Von Koss, Amelia, C. F. Elweil, Juventa, Araldo, Drappuer, Eldorado, Friedrich Hortvig, Germania, Elie, and Colin E. McNeill.

Arr. out on the 9th inst. Annie, Whitehaude, Verela, Marie, Oubi.

Arr. out on the 10th inst. Maria C, Oriental, Peruvian, Congress, Twilight, and Halcyon.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Helen Marion, Chesterna, Schiffiano, Prospero, and David.

Also arr. out, Josie, Jenny Cushman, Mathild, Teresita, and Maria Frisari.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11.—The Williams & Guion steamship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Sept. 1, arr. here to-day en route to Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, from New-York, arr. at 4 P. M., and sld. for Liverpool.

The White Star steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence at 5 P. M. to-day.

The White Star steam-ship Gaelic, London, for New-York, passed Gravesend at 2 P. M. to-day.

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Manufacturers of
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PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—Thomas [illegible] of the [illegible] report the [illegible] Furnace, [illegible] paratus [illegible] possess the [illegible] simplicity [illegible] Catalogue [illegible]
HENRY A. DANIELS, [illegible]
No. 144 [illegible]